

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

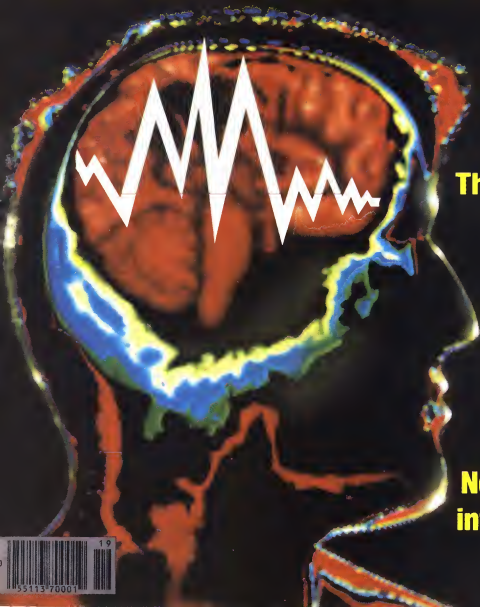


Maclean's

MAY 9, 1983

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The War on Strokes



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

MAY 3, 1993 VOL. 36 NO. 19

COVER

The War on Strokes

They are Canada's third-largest killer, after cancer and heart disease. And, in some ways worse, they are the most prevalent cause of serious adult disability. But fortunately the incidence of strokes now appears to be on the decline, and a new breed of Canadian researchers and doctors, operating on the high-tech fringe of medicine, is determined to keep it that way. — **Page 49**



Hard going on two fronts

The Reagan administration made a strenuous push for its policies on Central America and the Middle East, but in both regions peace remains elusive. — **Page 22**



The big decision

Will he or won't he? Ontario Premier William Eardley agonized about making a plunge into the Conservative leadership race, but time was running out. — **Page 16**



Programmed to please

The issues that have bedeviled Canadian-E.U. relations seemed to vanish last week when Pierre Trudeau visited Washington and mended the dispute. — **Page 14**



A departure for Disney

The combination of money and talent is not enough to bring to life the Disney Realm like none of Roy Disney's Something Wicked This Way Comes. — **Page 66**

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Correction

To accompany a May 2 article titled *Questions About Macdonald's Phrases*, *Maclean's* published a photograph of the former president of the *Acadiens de l'Université de Moncton*, Jean Landry, whose a caption that included the phrase "as the break of marrying his boss." The phrase was taken from the article, where it clearly referred to Liberal air lawyer Macdonald, not to Mr. Landry. *Macdonald's* apologies for any embarrassment the reference caused.

Responsible Bill

I am writing in reference to your article on Bill Bennett, *Lake Parkers*, just a little *Lake Sea* (Cover box, April 18). As a central Canadian living in Ottawa, I have once to respect very much the statesmanlike role he has played with respect to national issues in a very personal attack on the man you refer to as *Macdonald*. Bennett as "automatically cheap." As an example of this the point out that "he and his wife got up early this morning after their son's" suggests, to sweep out the ratted tail so that they could get back the full deposit." The only thing "cheap" about this act is in your journalism. Most Canadians would value Bennett's responsible approach. I trust that British Columbians will see through these "cheap" shots on May 5.

—MABLEND BURNER
Ottawa

A place for the disabled

I wish to register my serious concerns about the article on *disability* in *Maclean's*.



Bennett: a very personal attack

tion of persons who are handicapped (*No Room for the Disabled*, Health, March 28). My main concern is the perverting theme of the article—that the movement to return people from institutions to the community is now somehow recognized as ill-advised and unrealistic. This concern is compounded by the fact that I appear to be arguing that it would cost at least as much, if not more, to provide services for people in the community as it does to keep them in institutions. Your article quotes figures that our own Association for the Mentally Retarded has compiled in Alberta which show that community living costs far less than the average now being spent on a per capita basis in the institutions. Two paragraphs later you have me contradicting the findings of my own organization. Your primary evidence of the "inadequate care" available in the community is the tragic deaths in recent months of two men who were living in nursing homes in Ontario. These facilities, accommodating between 40 and 50 handicapped persons, are easy to see institutional as those housing hundreds. When we talk about community living we are talking about the choice of a place to live that are available to Canadians who have not been stigmatized by the label "mentally retarded." No, there has not been "a dramatic about-face" from the movement to secure the liberty of the thousands of Canadians who remain institutionalized. Having witnessed many outstanding community living programs across Canada and in the United States, our association is committed to the goal of finding homes for everyone, regardless of the severity of their handicaps.

—HAROLD LAFAYE, MD
Executive Vice-President,
Canadian Association for the
Mentally Retarded,
Downsview, Ont.

PASSAGES

RECKONING: Kazuyoshi Akizawa, 41, from his position as resident conductor and music director of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, at the end of the 1988-89 season. Akizawa, who joined the symphony in 1972, has built the orchestra into an internationally known company with a subscriber list of more than 61,000.

APPOINTED: Former defenceman Sergei Savard, 37, as managing director of the beleaguered Montreal Canadiens hockey team, replacing the recently dismissed Irving Grossman. Savard played his first NHL game for the team in 1965 and spent 14 full seasons with the Canadiens, helping them to win eight Stanley Cups before he joined the Winnipeg Jets for the 1980-81 season.

DEED: George Balanchine, 78, one of the finest choreographers in ballet history, of neoclassicism, in New York. He left his native Russia in 1924 and was Sergei Diaghilev's principal choreographer in Paris, then moved to the United States in 1933 and helped found the New York City Ballet, which, along with his 50-year collaboration with Igor Stravinsky, made his international reputation.

DEED: Maddy Waters, 68, renowned blues singer, guitarist and composer of cardiac arrest, at his home in Chicago. Born Melvin Morrisfield, son of a Mississippi Delta sharecropper, Waters covered a broad range of musical styles and greatly influenced a generation of American and British rock bands, including the Rolling Stones, who took their name from one of Waters' songs. Among his other hits were *Got My Mojo Working* and *Beachin' Cockin' Man*.

DEED: Turner Catledge, 82, the first executive editor of *The New York Times* after a stroke, in New Orleans. Catledge joined the paper in 1929 as a reporter and left as vice-president in 1973, his service broken only by a brief stint in the 1940s with the *Chicago Sun*. After the post of executive editor was created five years in 1964, Catledge commanded a staff of 800 around the world.

SENTENCED: Richard L. Stratton, 37, the writer who contended that he was gathering information for a novel when he was arrested in a 1982 Springfield, Mo., raid which netted police \$1.5 million worth of hashish and marijuana, in a maximum prison term of 15 years. In *Peelville*, Stratton was convicted of drug smuggling in March despite testimony on his behalf from authors Norman Mailer and Doris Kearns Goodwin.

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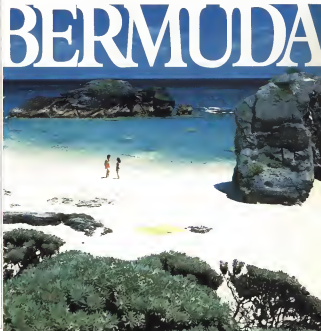
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Fleur de Fleurs



NINA RICCI

PARIS

Alderman: intensely irritating
In your April 11 Media article, *The Journal's* *New Star*, you said that Tom Alderman is "providing much-needed comic relief" to the daily current affairs program on CBC TV. Refreshing! In his witty and intensely irritating "uppressed shock" he maliciously knocks down any subject at all. We have done it, think he is, wrong! He throws down everything, as if to say, "Just look at this idiotic posture—can't it stop!"

—JAMES CURTIS,
Victoria

Regarding your statement describing Tom Alderman's writing as being "somewhere between A.J. Liebling, Damon Runyon and Jimmy Breslin" with his nose and back, try a man between Keweenaw the frog and an axe guarder.

—DENNIS KUCHOWSKI,
Edmonton

Malrooney's best intentions

I was very happy to read in Peter G. Newman's profile on Brian Malrooney (Behind the Political Profile, March 28) that one of the first decisions Malrooney made on becoming president of the Iron Ore Co. of Canada in 1978 was to "quietly double the pension being paid to widows of deceased employees." I am sorry Malrooney was not around in 1971, when my husband, a civil engineer employed by the company, died suddenly of a heart attack at the age of 46. We had three children. After his 32 years of service with the company, I was told that his pension was not transferable to his widow.

—ELTH PETER,
Ottawa

Some friends of Fotheringham

While *Maclean's* has truly become a national magazine by solid reporting, we must not forget that Allan Fotheringham in his own way has helped to make it so. Fotheringham's stimulating column, as much as they may detract as when he has not, particularly fellows, have a tendency to make us think, and Canadians are not always noted for that ability.

—CHARLES D. SUTHERS,
Ottawa

Allan Fotheringham's article in the March 7 edition of your magazine, *The Friends of Pierre Trudeau*, deserves my utmost endorsement. Fotheringham, however, omitted one of Trudeau's appointments that many of us in the West feel was a prime example of real post-bureaucratic thinking, in appointing Red Olson as an adviser after his defeat with the Liberal party and then having the unqualified gull to appoint him to the Senate to compensate for the lack of Liberal seats in the West.

—ALP J. TUBLOCK,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

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Pervasive poverty; the Marcos (below) corruption and economic mismanagement

DATELINE: THE PHILIPPINES

On the brink of calamity

By Richard Volney

Last September, as the band played on the White House lawn and the artillery coughed 25 times, U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared that Ferdinand Marcos, strongest president of the Philippines, was a "friend and ally" who deserved U.S. support. Reagan said nothing about the human rights abuses that kept Marcos off former U.S. president Jimmy Carter's guest list. Marcos flew home elated and turned his trip "an unbelieveably phenomenal success." Safely back in the coziness of his presidential palace in the capital of Manila, he broadened his interpretation of "subversion" to encompass virtually all tough criticism. He shut down a troublesome newspaper and imprisoned its staff. He warned businessmen against consorting with his enemies. He threatened labor and the Catholic church.

Thirty-five-year-old Marcos, who has been in power for 17 years, may be Reagan's idea of a tolerable dictator, but eight months after his White House introduction, the nation that he rules is clearly ailing. Symptoms include deep-rooted corruption, worsening poverty and the excesses of an emboldened military. The nation's 50 million citizens must also endure an ascending barrage of media hype, the result of the president's efforts to build a personality cult

around himself and his imperious wife, Imelda.

While the ruling couple works at polishing its image, Southeast Asia's fastest-growing insurgency, led by the Communist New People's Army (NPA), continues to gain ground in two-thirds of the country's 75 provinces. With 7,000 to 10,000 regulars, the NPA is a long way



from overthrowing Marcos but its forces still ambush, execute and gather support with undeniable skill. The most tragic aspect of the ideological and military cross fire is the growing number of civilians being shot or hacked to death.

Not a malevolent dictator in the class of Idi Amin or Anastasio Somoza, the former dictators of Uganda and Nicaragua respectively, Marcos, a Second World War guerrilla leader, won the presidency twice in free elections in 1965 and 1969. In 1970, however, darker instincts prevailed. As his last legal four-year term drew to an end, he declared martial law, locked up tens of thousands of people, including Senator Benigno Aquino, his leading opponent, and dismantled one of Asia's few free-living democracies. While the legitimate opposition cooed, atrophied or went underground, there was full-scale looting of widely boycotted "New Society"-style elections.

In the New Society economic growth accelerated slightly (to an average seven per cent from six per cent) during the 1970s. But the Philippines runs with debt company in borrowing East and Southeast Asia and is keeping up with no one. Last year's Philippine performance—2.5 per cent economic growth—was the worst in the past decade.

Marcos claims, correctly, to have overseen the construction of dozens of dams, of hundreds of kilometers of roads, of giant irrigation schemes and the launching of a widespread electrification campaign. Now, the presidential couple is pumping millions of dollars into a "livelihood program" whose aim is to finance small business and agricultural co-operatives to generate jobs and income. But not enough capital has been invested in productive sectors, such as

Doris G. Geller/REUTERS



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manufacturing. Many projects with which the government has involved itself have turned out poorly. A clutch of luxury hotels built at the regime's behest cannot repay huge government loans. The electrical and telephone systems in Manila, which Marcos established from private owners, begin to falter. Like so many of the New Society's other grand designs, any benefits produced by the "livelihood" undertakings are being eaten away by corruption and economic mismanagement. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Western bankers are jittery over the \$18 billion borrowed to finance those grand schemes. The Asian Business Club, representing luminaries of the Philippines' financial elite, recently declared in a display of courage: "The state must unanimously address itself to viable options and solutions now."

Poverty is epidemic and occasionally generates an embarrassed blush even within the glittering confines of Marcos' presidential palace. Almost 56 million Filipinos live beneath the officially designated poverty line—the average yearly wage is \$530—and nearly half of the country's elementary school students suffer from malnutrition. In the desperately lush countryside there are early indications of a tidal wave of discontent that could, one day, wash away the underpinnings of stability. Said José Delano, a prominent civil rights lawyer and one of Marcos' harshest critics: "The central problem is food hunger." The population is growing at an insupportable yearly rate of 2.4 per cent. Hard-pressed, upland farmers have little land to pass on to their children, most of whom will march with armies of landless laborers in search of scarce jobs and meagre pay. So many Filipinos have been driven to massive deforestation in mountainous regions that little forest is left. Often, fishermen, in the country's 34,000 villages (remote villages) can barely feed their families with the dwindling catch. And each year 200,000 new migrants come to metropolitan Manila (population 7.7 million) seeking not fortunes but a decent meal. Yet most newcomers find little work and squat on abandoned lots, in favela shanties and even on tombs in the graveyards.

Current Philippine politics are, in a sense, dominated by the class war that is too involved in simple survival to pay attention to, or vent its anger against, the administration. Since Marcos' threats over political activity, he has cleared the way for the illegal National Democratic Front (NDF), a Communist party creation that has lured large numbers of workers, students, clergy and even professionals into its fold. The NDF emphasizes armed Communist war, a result against Marcos and plays down



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Marcelo Rivera, noted former senator Salvador Larré, son of a family that helped to make Marcos president but later split with him. We have lost more than 25 per cent of our young leaders to the underground." The Catholic church's role in demanding reforms has also greatly expanded. With the only infrastructure capable of competing with the Marcos machine, its presence against economic injustice and military abuse have attracted ever more strident official accusations of "subversion." Declared Jaime Cardinal Sin, Manila's fiery archbishop. "The people have no one else to turn to."

Although Marcos to date has governed with an iron hand, there is increasing speculation, fuelled by rumors of his ill health, that he may soon step down from his presidential post. Cope, a skin disease, and kidney ailments are

every sick Filipino to plant one tree a month and once reconsecrated a cathedral larger than Rome's St. Peter's (it was never built). Like the constant exorcism of his most deadly and the whyness of the billboards exhorting her for peace and hospitals, Imelda's personality sometimes dominates Marcos' regime and gives it an aspect of confounding, even menacing, unrepeatability.

Free death that Marcos, in laying the groundwork for his eventual departure, will plan the most secure strategy possible for his family in a potentially troubled future. The fact that Marcos will leave a gaping hole in the body politic raises a new spectre for Philippine. Of all the forces he has created, none is a greater impediment to restoring basic rights than the military. The ascension of the Armed Forces of the Philippines has followed a familiar Third World



Protesters display their anger, washing away the underpinnings of stability

suspected. The respected premier and finance minister, Cesar Virata, 55, is the candidate that Marcos named in February as his likely successor. Virata is noted for personal integrity, and his influence grows as the heavily indebted nation comes under IMF pressure to restructure its economy. Virata's powers, however, mainly involve damage control. Overused one technique, "Sir, and sometimes Ma'am, make all the biggest decisions." Marcos' February announcement squashed widespread speculation that the redoubtable first lady would one day succeed him as president. Obsessed with her role, Imelda Marcos wields massive powers as metro-Manila governor, head of the human settlements ministry—"a government within the government," once planned one cabinet minister—and myriad other posts, with the same shrewdness as her checkbook on non-legendary world-enduring shopping sprees. The 58-year-old former beauty queen ordered

patrons. Starting as a force of 60,000 men subservient to civilian rule, it has quadrupled in size. Lady Marcos has appeared to set the military loose as anyone who opposes him. A swell of killings by government troops and allied right-wing death squads has been reported throughout the country, as well as denunciations by Amnesty International, which charged that disappearances, torture and "extrajudicial executions" were clearly on the upswing.

What is in store for a post-Marcos Philippines? Marcos critic José Duque says he fears that no one will be able to clear "the mess they will leave behind." José Maria Sison, the jailed Communist party chief, says that "Marcos is only dumping up an irretrievable force that one day will break through." Yet another possibility, and one that Filipinos fear most, is that the "rightist-leftist" animosity against which Marcos claims to be a harbinger will, in fact, become his most enduring legacy. ☐

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New leads on an old case

An Athenian court sentenced Socrates to death in 399 B.C., and the Greek philosopher killed himself by drinking hemlock. Now, 2,380 years later, U.S. journalist I.F. Stone is delving into Socrates' trial, trying to determine, as Stone puts it, how "the first great free city could condemn a brilliant

philosopher to death." Stone began a study of freedom of expression upon his retirement in 1971 after 39 years of editing and publishing I.F. Stone's Weekly. The small, investigative newsletter never had many readers but it packed a powerful punch in political and audience circles with expert ex-

posits of government policy on war, civil rights and the arms race. Stone's probing led him to the study of classical Greece. To better understand it, he taught himself Greek, which he had studied for one semester at college.

Although Stone, 75, now quotes lengthy verses of Greek poetry and can offer an informed opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of the different translations of Plato, he claims, "I am not a real Greek scholar yet." He has, however, reached some definite conclusions: Socrates and his disciple, Plato—in an even greater extent—were "evangelists" who wanted to destroy Athenian democracy and "turn the clock back to an earlier time of rule by the aristocracy." They preached an ugly elitism that, according to Stone, was more than the "hallmarks of those in power throughout history."

Socratically, an Athenian jury, bitterly divided in the first recorded confrontation over whether freedom of expression included the right to advocate the overthrow of the free society itself, found Socrates guilty of "corrupting the youth." But Stone's digested laparotomy on the case demonstrates that Socrates

I.F. Stone, at 75, is trying to determine how an Athenian court could sentence a brilliant philosopher to death

could have been acquitted if he had invoked the treasured Athenian principle of free speech in his defense.

After eight years of studying the issues involved in antiquity's most famous legal case, Stone is now lecturing and preparing a book on the subject. Students have been so eager to hear his verdict during Stone's recent speaking tour that it has been standing room only in New York City, Boston and Washington. (Stone will present his provocative series at McGill University in Montreal on May 16, 18 and 20.)

For Stone, who works out of a book-lined study in his Washington home, the years since he closed down what he calls his "tea-bate paper" have been the "applied in my life." Having mastered Greek, he is now "delighting" in death reading all of Homer and all of the surviving Greek plays in the original. Stone rises at 5 a.m. in order to make his days as full as possible. And he begins at the suggestion that he should begin to take life easier. "Memory and mental faculties are like muscles," he observed. "If you do not use them, they will atrophy." —DANIEL BUSTENIN in Washington, D.C.

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COLUMN

Coloring the feminists red

By Barbara Amiel

She has a MBA, a middle-management job, and her mid-high-bond pumps are a neat complement to the tailored suit softened with a burgundy silk blouse. She is president of the local riding association and expects to run for district office herself. She is as sane as such formerly ill-male residents as Toronto's Alanya Clio and is sought after by a number of accomplished males with an eye for new assets and a mind to match. She is an aesthete to the small, idealistic group that founded the feminist movement.

That corporate female, to be found in any major city of North America, was not at all what the feminist collective of the National Organization for Women had in mind when they wrote their 21-page *Broadsheet: Feminism is Now Back in 1973*. She is not what the radical libbers at Ms. magazine, with its New Left jargonism, imagined for it. She never answered to them that ladies in lipstick with law degrees might be the upshot of their revolutionary ideas. Oh, the unfairness of it all. Still, it is this unfairness that is causing feminists to actually reveal its true colors. Here: the April, 1983, edition of Ms. contains a correspondence called Mrs. It bills itself as "The response for the post-feminist women."

The magazine comes with an editorial that includes such angry jibes as, "Let Mrs. be the first to tell you that you're not going to be hearing about 'feminist' anymore unless it's in the post office and with the words 'post.' No more letters talk about 'women's rights' unless we know we're in the first place!" ... All right, maybe it was cute to be angry in 1973. But a lot of things were said then that we wouldn't be caught dead in now. ... Anger was in 1973, today it was passed as fluff-isms or "black power."

Behind the screens, behind the anger, is a fear that the women's movement has been derailed. This surfaces with stunning clarity in the Feb. 5, 1983, issue of the U.S. *Insider's* magazine-of-choice. The *News*, which carries a front-page article by Roseanne Gordon entitled *THE NEW CORPORATE FEMINISM*.

The article berates the arrival of the corporate woman with her career success and money. She is, the article tells us, the failure of feminism, a failure because she is not a revolutionary attacking the system but a member of it. Roseanne Gordon managed to get on the

paper that coated the Marxist pill of the women's movement without swallowing the ideology itself. Our free-enterprise liberal feminist ideas and well-accepted cash awards as equal pay for equal work and equality before the law, not understanding that these were never the real aims of feminism, only the bait dangled in order to switch one side into accepting the revolution. (It is the article in *The Nation* page 10 that says: "Business has set about retooling and depoliticizing one of the most compelling social movements of the late 20th century. Indeed, what has happened to reformer feminism in the past decade is perhaps the most dramatic example of American capitalism's genius at defusing protest by winning the protesters over to the very values and institutions that they once attacked.")

Lamenting the passing of clenching fists as the symbol of feminism, the article points out that the original feminism that coated the Marxist pill of the women's movement but did not swallow the ideology'.

'Society ate the sugar that coated the Marxist pill of the women's movement but did not swallow the ideology'

women "had little positive to say about corporate America and the power relations and values that prevailed therein. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, women who came to feminism from the activist and civil rights movements shared certain ideas and goals. They shared the desire, as [leader of the U.S. Socialist party] in the early 1960s] Eugene Debs so aptly put it, to rise with the ranks, rather than from the ranks."

Obviously, not all women active in the women's movement shared these radical ideals or understood that the movement was intent on revolutionizing the system—not joining it. Most women had not read the racist manifesto of Marxist ideologues like Marlene Dixon. They did not understand that feminism was courting public respectability by talking about such mainstream issues as the endless prejudice that no doubt prevented many capable women from achieving their career success, but they did not intend to be planning an attack on the family, educational values and the fundamental direction of society. Nor did they see

that some women in the movement were interested in women's issues only insofar as they could devilishly (or better yet, please us) exert their power on it with demands for special benefits and privileges, advance sundry left-wing causes and serve such foreign policy interests of the Soviets as the Vietnam antiwar movement.

But two key developments blew the cover of the women's movement. The first was the achievement of such women as Britain's Margaret Thatcher and the United States' Jane Kirkpatrick. Their achievement ought to have been saluted by a nonpartisan women's movement. But, warring at first, they were not of New Left persuasion. In the 1980 U.S. mid-term elections, various women's groups quickly turned their backs on right-of-center female candidates even if it meant endorsing men, making it clear that the movement was openly partisan. The second was the ability of our clever consumer society to absorb and clear the legitimate demands of the women's movement through legislation ranging from maternal property laws to lower law. The bulk of the mainstream issues became the meat, and the fishermen became very angry.

The movement had to be put firmly back on the rails—New Left rails. In Canada and the United States the focus of feminism has been placed on issues such as the antinuclear movement. To date the 250 member group represented by Canada's National Action Committee on the Status of Women are all part of the New Left women's movement. Not one woman's group that I know of has gone on record in support of testing the U.S. cruise missile. It is self these weapons pointed at us by the Soviets are peaceful and those pointed in our defense are not.

It is this clear political stance that has always prevented many of us who shared the legitimate aspirations of feminism from joining the women's movement. We suspected that there was a significant segment in it for whom feminist goals were more than the achievement of their real goal—a quasi-Marxist social revolution. To the feminists, we see the enemy. Oh, as *The Nation* lamented, we "are joining the system, not changing it."

You bet, and with any luck will manage to prevent this country from becoming the collectivized, regulatory beehive that lies behind the women's movement.

Programmed to please

By Michael Posner

The White House luncheon had ended, and the Canadian and U.S. delegations quickly adjourned to compare notes and to decide what to feed waiting reporters. At last, someone needed, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau turned to his host and said, "Well, Mr. President, are we programmed?" At that, former actor Ronald Reagan briefly pretended he was a shuffling robot, and the two leaders emerged out into Washington's shimmering spring heat to face the cameras.

For all the spontaneous levity of the moment, Trudeau's visit to Washington last week had been carefully programmed in please. The issues that still darken Canadian-U.S. relations—and, again, erase muscle testing, extrajudicialism—were discreetly left behind in Ottawa. Instead, the agenda dealt mainly with subjects on which the two governments are in basic accord. Even West coast capital talks, the dampening effect of high interest rates on economic recovery, the threats posed by massive debt in the Third World and the principal purpose of the trip—the upcoming Williamsburg summit of seven nations (the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Canada) late this month.

Presumptive life-8-40s have recently become something of a tradition. They provide opportunities to explore potential trouble spots and to replace the odds of unfortunate surprise. For the most part, Trudeau was encouraged by what he heard. As envisaged by the Reagan administration, the Williamsburg summit will be a routine affair, this is predestined. In the past, final commitments have been thrust out months ahead of time by means of "transatlantic Sheer-pas." This year Reagan's line is more structured. Formal—a flexible agenda and no prearranged communiqué—Trudeau publicly applauded the president for coming to look over the situation, but both sides concede that the free-wheeling approach serves its own role: the discussions could end



Trudeau with Reagan; and Kistner (below). It was the diplomatic season for them.

without any definitive statements at all.

The prime minister believes, however, that the challenges of Williamsburg are less daunting than those of past years. The world stabilized prior to trade off no longer poses a serious problem for the industrialized world. Inflation is also plainly under control. And the U.S. economy, the engine of global recovery, has moved into high gear. Trudeau, in fact, went out of his way to praise Reagan's "dogmatism" in sticking to his oft-mentioned economic policies.

Still, the Williamsburg summit will not lack for conversation topics. The central question is likely to be how to

sustain the economic recovery now under way. Real interest rates—the difference between actual rates and inflation—remain more severe hurdles. Under these conditions industry will defer the capital expansion needed to reduce unemployment. Real interest rates, Trudeau and Reagan agreed, should ideally fall from current levels (about six per cent) to three per cent. But the basic dilemma is how to bring about the reduction without reviving inflationary expectations.

While enjoying a walk in the Rose Garden, Trudeau and Reagan observed that a weak economic recovery would make protectionist reflexes difficult to resist. The two told the president that they viewed recent federal rules on export controls and tracking as discouraging victories for protectionist-minded congressmen. Trudeau had other reservations about various U.S. state and local ordinances that likewise threatened

free trade principles. He delivered the evidence from 17 Canadian business executives who drove to Washington to lunch with him the day before his meeting with Reagan. Conversely, the group carried almost entirely of Liberal party members or contributors, among them four former officials of the Prime Minister's Office. Reagan was sympathetic to Canada's worries and during his farewell remarks on the South Lawn stressed "the importance of retaining protectionist pressures."

After the lunch Trudeau arrived at the White House for another meeting with a meeting with Vice President George Bush, who rushed in from another appointment proclaiming, in mock horror, "My God, I'm late, I'm late!" The vice-president had specifically asked for the meeting, as he had for the session with Ronald Affairs Minister Allan Rock. Bush, last month, indeed, the 1990 now regards Bush as an invaluable contact within the administration, one that may pay future dividends if Reagan decides not to seek re-election and Bush wins the Republican nomination.

The vice-president was especially curious about Canadian opposition to testing the cruise missile. Trudeau referred to recent nationwide demonstrations that brought 86,000 people into the streets against the weapon and said that it warranted a heated political response. However, Trudeau told Bush and Reagan that Washington's new nuclear proposal for reducing theatre nuclear forces in Europe was a constructive step and would signify to Canadians that the United States was serious about arms control. He also praised for some signs that the new-reduced Geneva talks would produce an early agreement. Bush could offer no more than his hope that they would.

Over all, Trudeau was an impressively restrained guest and even on subjects like U.S. policy in Central America, where clear differences of outlook exist, he contented himself with a mild reiteration that persons should be allowed to choose their form of government and not to export it to neighbors. The statement neatly avoided the central issues in Central America, and the administration duly noted what the Canadians decided not to say.

The entire Trudeau mission, in sum, was determinedly upbeat, including the official stage. The prime minister dined on quail with Canadian actress Margaret Kidder under a tent on the grounds of the ambassador's residence. Later the guests listened to a former congressman deliver a stirring address to the crowd with songs from the 1920s and 1930s. Trudeau signed past midnight—a rare event. In diplomacy there is a season for everything. This clearly was the occasion for charm ☐

Canada's lobby in Washington

When Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau—Canada's ultimate lobbyist—arrived in Washington last week, the Canadian Embassy staff had already launched plans for a new, last government assault on U.S. policymakers through a major lobbying campaign. Although direct prime minister-to-president talks are still extremely important, they are no longer enough in the Canadian view. As soon before Trudeau's visit, Ottawa announced that it would increase its \$300,000 lobbying effort in Washington to \$500,000. Now Canada will be buying more clout on Capitol Hill at a time when the need is critical.

Canada's new representatives will be drawn from the ranks of Washington's 5,500 legislative lobbyists. They are a razor-toothed breed unto themselves. As an elite caste in a multimillion-dollar industry—the total number of lobbyists in Washington is more than 16,000—their ranks are filled with former defense secretary Clark Clifford, Robert Gray, a director of Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign, and Bill Clinton, a senior political leader of the former U.S. president. And predatory though some of their tactics can be, the aim of the exercise is to influence Capitol Hill—where very little is accomplished without the appropriate lobbyist.

There are risks attached to the new course. According to Abraham Rosenfeld, executive editor of *The New York Times* and a *Sixty Six* Star, Mr. Trudeau, Canada will be making a mistake by being too aggressive in its efforts to change U.S. policy. "Canada should send its own people to Washington. They would have far more influence than way." In the past, of course, Canada largely depended on a friendly White House to defend its interests. But that has changed with the Reagan administration, which has neither the will nor the energy to shield Canadian interests in the face of an increasingly aggressive and protectionist Congress. Last fall, for example, Canada was

sought off guard when a domestic content bill for the U.S. auto industry came before the House of Representatives. While the bill, which restricted auto imports, was aimed at domestic car manufacturers, it also threatened to threaten thousands of jobs on Canadian assembly lines as well. An eleven-hour amendment exempted Canada from the provisions of the bill, to the relief of the less than 100 Canadian auto jobs, which was outnumbered 18 to one by agents of the United Auto Workers. Real Canadian Ambassador Alan Gutel after the close said, "Foreign countries must require a whole new level of sophistication to successfully defend their interests in Washington."

It is a point, says Charles Dorian of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, the overworked embassy staff. Surely he keeps pace with the more than \$2 billion on the list of identifiable bilateral problems drawn up by bureaucrats from external offices.

Dorian supports the attempt to increase clout in Washington. "Traditionally," he said, "Canada has not been a lobbyist for its own interests as much as other countries have, and, in fact, Ottawa has not lobbied as much as is justified." He warns, however, that once Canadian lobbyists start pressing U.S. politicians on grassroots issues, U.S. lobbyists may react. In the past, Canadian issues might slip into federal-provincial disputes. In turn, the dispute could be used to the advantage of U.S. interests.

For Ottawa, this is a very sensitive issue. The Trudeau government has always played strongly in foreign countries. Going directly with the president, especially with Quebec. Some Canadians believe that it is worth the risk if the economy carries more weight in the U.S. capital. Some, however, Washington representative of Public Affairs Board, Ltd., a Canadian consulting company, says, "Washington is becoming a much tougher world to deal with."

—WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington.



Davis faces the big decision

WILSON: Davis doesn't have his political future this month, he has already established himself as one of the most exciting forces in Canadian politics. For weeks, parading alone and from reporters, he has permeated the political scene, flamboyantly, but welcomingly, present. The question on every tip will be or will he not be the leader of the federal Conservative party? Last week, Davis' own campaign took a more determined turn when he met privately with supporters of former leadership candidate Peter MacLean. That contact— which Davis maintains was the first he has had in terms of a possible candidacy—plus a Canadian Press poll, which said that 606 of 1,500 delegates surveyed would vote for him, could be critical factors in the decision that he has suggested over his head. Hugh Segal, a former Davis aide, "I know Davis for seven days, but I don't think the premier has either."

DeLoach and his aides spent an anxious week by the telephone, waiting, in particular, for calls from grassroots Tories in the West. Quaker and the Movement in London—where delegates were leaving. Other supporters engaged in what was called "warmer warming"—a highly speculative attempt at guessing how many delegates might vote for Davis at the crucial second ballot at the June 12 leadership election. Of the 3,000 delegates chosen, Davis spent last weekend tallying numbers—and the knowledge that he must decide soon.

According to friends of the premier, Davis has sound reasons for not wanting to run. For one thing, he hates to fly—and it is a long bus ride from Victoria to St. John's. For another, he is a renowned hemophiliac who balks at spending more than one night at a time away from his beloved Esquimaux home. At 53, and after 18 years as premier, Davis has a certain harmony in his life: a solid majority at Queen's Park, a loyal caucus, winter vacations at his Florida condominiums and seaports at the island cottage on Georgian Bay. To trade all that for the unrelenting demands

a national campaign and the tradition ally divided Tory caucus in Ottawa seems like a poor swap. "Who wouldn't" asks Edgars Goodman, a prominent Toronto lawyer and Davis' intimate

In addition to Goodman, Davis' wife Kathleen, is against moving to the Ottawa hot seat. Publicly reticent but privately influential, Kathy Davis values quiet family life. However, she is considered so crucial to her husband's decision that recently two of his top ad-



David and his wife, Kathy, a long bus ride from Victoria

viens—advertising executive Norman Atkins and former wife Hugh Segal took her to lunch to twist her arm. There are even reports in Davis' circle that some Tories presented her with a copy of *Amendments*, Maureen McPherson's pastoral history of Ottawa's ethnic hosiery—including the prime minister's residence at 24 Sussex Drive.

Whatever his wife thinks, Davis will not enter the race unless he can win both the leadership and the bigger prize of becoming prime minister. Certainly last week's Gallup poll—giving the Tories an astonishing 52 per cent and the Liberals an all-time low of 27 per cent—was welcome news at Queen's Park. But it is by no means certain that Davis crosses the first hurdle.

He speaks no French and has virtually no support in Quebec. Perhaps

even more importantly, he will have trouble winning over western Tories, who still resent him for backing Ottawa on the Constitution and energy. Said Red Deer, Alta., boutique owner Yvonne Johnson, past-president of the local federal Tory association: "Crying up to Trudeau hasn't helped him at all."

Besides Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, who controls the largest single bloc of uncommitted delegates (75 votes), is expected to oppose Davis vigorously. The Alberta province has even set up a tribunal of senior cabinet and caucus members who have a standardized set of questions for all prospective leadership candidates as they campaign through the province in mid-May. Despite grumbles about an "inquisition," no candidate has yet refused the interrogation.

But optimists in the Davis camp are not overly worried about Albinia. They believe their men will steal support from Joe Clark in Ontario—and from Ontario's new Premier, Jean Charest. David Crombie and Michael Wilson say they drop out at the convention. They also believe that the Brian Mulroney campaign has nowhere left to grow. "If he [Davis] goes, said Kilgus, said, 'Brent Manning, he is coming.' Clark and Mulroney are at the end of their rope."

In Toronto last week, freshly married Sherrill Williams, Kelly Davis' close friend, said that because of the obligations of special competence, Davis has a "duty" to run in Ottawa's eastern Ontario MP John Rife, another Davis backer, pronounced bluntly: "We need a prime minister who doesn't say four-letter words." And in Queen's Park Ontario Treasurer Miller gave me to jollify that Davis, nearing the end of his tenure as premier, would be tempted by Ottawa. "He is still too young to retire. There are only so many football games you can watch," said Miller, alluding to a favorite Davis pastime.

For Dunn, a man who hates confrontation and has elevated bluntness to a political attribute, Ottawa's fractious atmosphere may be excruciatingly resistant. But whatever happens, when Dunn drops his final veil he will be ending one of the most virulent bouts of spring fever to grip Ontario in years.

—SUSAN HILEY 44 Toronto

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Another death from digoxin

The news chilled parents across Ontario: Canada's youngest baby, 6½-month-old Gary Brian Murphy, had died with "elevated digoxin levels" in the cardiac unit of Toronto's postpartum Hospital for Sick Children. Within 10 hours of the baby's death the Ontario Forensic Science Board was called in to investigate. Four days later Ontario Health Minister Larry Grossman announced that "extraordinary security measures" had been taken at Sick Kids to avert the fears of other parents with children in the hospital. And, the same day, Gary Murphy's grieving parents hung a sign outside their home in Bridgetown, Ont., reading "CONCERN OVER UNLAWFUL DEATH."

Although no charges were laid, a torrent of questions swirled around the hospital that has been embroiled in controversy since the first indications. So months ago that babies were being killed in the cardiac unit. The Ontario government last week appointed Vancouver general practitioner Hugh Drumheller, who has a degree in hospital administration, to review existing safety procedures. The question now is a murderer will it target?

In March, 1981, it was revealed that at least seven infant cardiac patients—

the number rose within a year to a possible 88—had been killed with overdoses of an otherwise life-saving drug called digoxin, which is used to slow down the heart.

In March, 1981, nurse Susan Nelson was charged with four of the murders. But last May a provincial court judge ruled that there was nothing to connect her to the deaths beyond her presence on the ward. Intensive and ongoing police investigations, exhaustive research by international forensic experts and one judicial inquiry turned up nothing. But at least the killing stopped—or so it seemed until last week.

At 6:30 p.m. on April 23, one day after the Ontario government had announced a second judicial inquiry into the deaths at Sick Kids, Gary Murphy died. The death prompted renewed concern about the safety of digoxin. The drug is extracted from the dried leaves of the purple foxglove, while its effects have been known for since 200 years, what causes them has never been fully understood. In proper doses digoxin works on a damaged heart's healthy parts, strengthening contractions. But if administered in excess, it can kill. Some recent studies suggest that previously acceptable doses of the drug can lead to adverse

effects in one case out of four. If digoxin enters too much uncertainty in treating the living, the confusion is multiplied after death. What is known is that pressurized, such as forceful delivery in clinical use in preserving bodies after death, in conjunction with body decomposition can cause rapid digoxin readings. As well, it has been established that, after death, even properly administered digoxin seeps out of the liver, heart and muscles, raising the level in the blood and distorting the readings. For this reason Toronto Coroner Murray Nulberg cautioned against a hasty conclusion of murder after the preliminary tests were done on Gary Murphy.

But if the medical effects of digoxin are modified, at least one side effect is all too clear. Since the first revelations of the deaths at Sick Kids and the subsequent associations of digoxin with infant deaths, parents of heart-damaged children are anxiously concerned. In fact, cardiologists report considerable time now required: parents that, despite what they have read or heard, their children are much more likely to survive with the drug than without it. Until a safer alternative is found for tiny cardiac patients like Gary Murphy, digoxin, with all the fear and uncertainty the name now evokes, is still the only solution.

—JOAN WILKE in Toronto

A source for the sickness

The 10 members of the Brooks Composite High School, Alta., basketball team were mysteriously hospitalized after their triumph at the regional intercollegiate tournament in Drumheller, Alta., last Feb. 28. Two days later, however, all 10 succumbed to nausea and diarrhea. During the next eight days more than 3,000 people, including tourists visiting from Boston and Syracuse, N.Y., came down with the same 24- to 48-hour symptoms as other Alberta towns that drew their water from the Red Deer River. Now, more than two months after the outbreak of the mysterious illness, the Alberta government suggests that the town itself was responsible for its citizens' misfortune.

If the suspicion of Alberta environmental officials are right, Drumheller has been the victim of history's worst outbreak of a suspected Norwalk virus—a gastroenteritis epidemic touched off when city workers dumped 20,000 l. of sewage into the Red Deer River upstream of the city's primary water intake. Alberta Environment fieldworkers are scheduled to complete their investigation this week into Drumheller Health Unit's charges that the Drumheller epidemic was caused



O'Neil: Alta. balls bar own water

when a sewage lift station pump at Napanee had to be shut down for repairs and raw sewage from the hamlet of 400, about six kilometers west of Drumheller, was ejected into the river. If dumping occurred, the city could be charged under the Clean Water Act and face a fine of as much as \$25,000. "To

think that we cannot prevent a simple waterborne epidemic these days is frightening," says Drumheller Health Unit director Agnes O'Neil.

Conceding that a waterborne micro-organism was the only thing that the ill people had in common, O'Neil's two health inspectors scoured the banks of the Red Deer and discovered that a few households were emptying septic tanks into the river. Later, two citizens reported the city's dumping of sewage at Napanee. Ruling out bacteria and germs, O'Neil said that the micro-organism that caused the illness was a virus. In Phoenix, the Communicable Disease Center is now attempting to identify the virus. But O'Neil suspects that the cause was the Norwalk virus, named for the town in Ohio where it was first identified.

Whatever its name, the virus was dramatically unpleasant. Drumheller's Cliff Young swears Feb. 21 at 9:30 a.m. with severe diarrhea. "I took two steps out of the backroom door to go back to bed when I started to throw up violently," he recalled. Young returned to work after a day in bed, but O'Neil has interviewed elderly people who felt affected for as long as six weeks. O'Neil, himself, escaped. "Due to some suspicion I had in other winters," she explained, "I drank only boiled water."

—REXANNE ZWILLER in Calgary

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A costly fight in Cape Breton

For 16 landowners on Cape Breton Island, the trial that opens this week to Nova Scotia's Supreme Court could lead to financial ruin. For international environmentalists, it is the latest battle in a worldwide campaign against the lethal defoliant Agent Orange.

Already, the Swedish newspaper *Arbetet* has called the case "Indians' war on Indians" and Swedish environmentalists who recently succeeded in having 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T banned permanently are pouring expenses for a Swedish medical expert to fly to Canada to testify. The trial pits 16 Nova Scotians, including 100 Micmac Indians, against three multinational forestry companies who want to spray the chemicals on hardwood tree stands so that softwoods—the base of Nova Scotia's industry—will prosper. At issue is the legality of the continued spraying of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in Canada (it has already been banned in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario). As well, the plaintiffs face legal costs that have soared to \$200,000 since proceedings began last summer.

In June the Nova Scotia department of the environment announced that the government would issue licences to pulp companies to spray the hardwood-defoliating chemicals on sites upstream from rural communities in southern Cape Breton, including the Wyecroft and Abisko Indian reserves. Led by Elizabeth May, 38, a law student at Dalhousie University, the 16 environmentalists won a temporary injunction to prevent spraying by Nova Scotia Forestry Industries. Now is an abridgment of Swedish-based Stora Kopparberg, the company that was successfully sued by Swedish environmentalists to stop the spraying of 2,4,5-T. It was that fight that prompted Swedish environmentalists to enter the legal fray in Canada.

Exposure to dioxin, which is a by-product in the manufacture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, has been identified as a cause of soft-tissue cancer, birth defects and the skin disease chloracne. However, the Nova Scotia Conservative government has sided with NFI and the two other companies fighting the case: U.S.-owned Scott Paper International and the British-owned Bowater-Mersey Paper Co. The three firms dominate Nova Scotia's third-largest industry and enjoy Forestry Minister George Hensley's total support. Hensley, who testified in July that the chemicals were so harmless he would happily drink a glassful,

also claimed that the environmentalists were being straddled by foreign "subversive elements." So far, Hensley has yet to swallow his first mouthful of 2,4,5-T. The case against dioxin will be argued by the plaintiff's lawyer, Dick Merriam, a Vietnam veteran who suffers from chloracne on his back and shoulders, which he attributes to his exposure to the Agent Orange defoliant used by U.S. forces in Vietnam. Next month, in a related action in New York, some 15,000 Vietnam vets suffering from similar disorders will bring a class action suit against Agent Orange manufacturers. There, Swedish epidemiologist Dr. Lennart Hansell is expected to produce studies that show that Swedish forestry workers who sprayed the deadly herbicides contracted cancer at six times the rate of forestry workers who never used the chemicals.

The Nova Scotia companies' defence will point to reduced dioxin content in the spray, which now falls within the standard set last month by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia of 61 parts per trillion before being diluted with water. Said George Cooper, a lawyer for NFI: "It is the opinion of professional foresters that these chemicals are necessary if you're going to have a proper silviculture program. Most dioxin exposure comes from municipal incinerators and charcoal fires." But some experts are still sceptical; the villagers of Times Beach, Mo., began evacuating in late December because of dioxin contamination of sands and sediments below the Nova Scotia safety standard.

It will be a nerve-racking month for the plaintiffs, who have already raised \$10,000, most of it through donations, golf rallies and bake sales. As well, the international environmental community has also rallied to the cause. Already, small donations have come in from scattered environmentalists as far away as Japan and Austria. But even that is only a drop in the bucket. A mark of their perseverance came recently when May's mother, Stephanie, sold an 88-acre plot of Cape Breton lake-front residential property in order to pay the first \$15,000 in legal costs.

But the threat of financial ruin has begun to shake the resolve of some of the Cape Breton plaintiffs. Bob Sampson, 36, a woodlot operator near Port Hastings and one of the plaintiffs, now wonders if the financial risks are worth the possible gain. Said Sampson: "If I had known it would cost this, I would still be against the spray, but I would have to look for alternative actions." Whatever the verdict, one thing has become clear: when big business and environmentalists lock horns, the stakes are usually all round.

—HEATHER LARSEN in Halifax

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Reagan addressing the joint session of Congress: despite the president's strenuous efforts, obstacles to peace remain formidable

WORLD

Hard going on two fronts

By Michael Posner

Hand pressed at home and abroad, the Reagan administration moved last week to salvage two key elements of its controversial foreign policy. In Washington President Ronald Reagan went before Congress to plead for a bipartisan approach to crisis-torn Central America. In the Middle East Secretary of State George Shultz chastised between Cairo, Jerusalem and Beirut in a bid to bridge the region's power blocs from their entrenched positions. At week's end the results of the two initiatives were still in doubt. The pragmatic Shultz claimed "as much and a half" of progress in his attempts to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, a prerequisite for a wider settlement. But on Central America the congressional jury was still out, despite Reagan's ringing advocacy of the need

to keep what he claimed were Communist infiltrators out of "our own front yard". For one thing, there was no immediate response to Reagan's appeal for \$80 million more in military aid to El Salvador. For another, the House of Representatives Intelligence Committee was threatening to force an end to the Central Intelligence Agency's not-so-covert support of anti-Sandinista paramilitary groups in the region. And Reagan's wild card—his appointment of former Democratic senator Richard Stone as a special envoy to Central America—was greeted coolly. In particular, critics noted Stone's status as a former paid lobbyist for the rightist Guatemala regime. Reagan's speech to Congress was a well-crafted restatement of the administration's views on Central America. As expected, the president came down

hard on Nicaragua. He accused their country of sponsoring the guerrilla war in El Salvador, threatening Honduras and building a military capability far beyond any legitimate need with the ultimate goal of destabilizing the entire region, from Panama to Mexico, and threatening the United States itself. "If we cannot defend ourselves," the president said, "we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble and the safety of our homeland would be put in jeopardy". However, Reagan was also careful to emphasize the need for political—as well as military—measures. He went beyond previous administration rhetoric in calling for dialogue and negotiation "both among the countries of the region and within each country." The United States, he added, would support verifiable reciprocal agreements for

withdrawal of foreign troops, weapons and heavy weaponry. "There is no thought," he said, of sending U.S. troops into combat. U.S. aid would continue to favor economic growth over military supplies by a two-to-one margin. "We do not view security assistance as an end in itself," the president said. "With better training and material help, our neighbors can hold off the guerrillas and give democratic reform time to take root." The tone of the speech caught Democrats by surprise, despite their doubts about the U.S. ability to guarantee fair elections in El Salvador. Having said the obvious, most of them wanted to cancel plans for Connecticut Senator Christopher Dodd to deliver his planned rebuttal, fearing that the party would appear partisan on an issue Reagan had just described as beyond narrow political considerations. Still, Dodd went ahead with his speech, calling the administration's policies a mere "formula for failure". But if Congress was impressed by the president's apparent openness to the need for dialogue between right and left in Central America, it was not at all certain that the goodwill could be parlayed into additional aid to El Salvador. A House appropriations subcommittee voted, before the address, to approve \$80 million—only half the amount the president requested. Even that was contingent on the appointment of a special envoy to arrange fresh elections. Ambassador Stone's principal goal—and on the agreement of the Salvadoran government to open its prisons to unannounced inspections by the Red Cross Committee Chairman, Clarence Long, who had just returned from San Salvador, said that additional military aid would depend on Stone's performance. Other legislators predict that Reagan will probably get more funds than have been approved to date, but less than what has been requested. Meanwhile, another House panel may vote this week to sever the CIA's ties with counter-revolutionary forces trying to topple the Nicaraguan government. Many in Congress believe that the present policy contravenes the 1982 Helms Amendment, which bans U.S. efforts to bring down the Sandinista government. The administration has argued that its goal is to stop the arms flow from Nicaragua to El Salvador. A new House bill introduced last week would prohibit the CIA or any other agency from spending any funds, directly or indirectly, against Nicaragua. However, it would give the president some \$80 million for counter-revolutionary forces to stop arms traffic in the region. The House intelligence committee will probably pass the bill this week.

Moreover, there are doubts about

Stone's mandate as well as his background. His principal task is to open negotiations with El Salvador's left-wing insurgents and to attempt to bring them into the scheduled December elections. However, he will have a difficult task concerning the rebels' refusal to participate. Not only that, but the El Salvador government may resent Stone's presence. The man himself is under no illusions. "The odds are long," he conceded last week. "Anyone who thinks that a mere invitation to peace will produce peace is not a realist." That verdict applies equally to the Middle East. With the Reagan administration's comprehensive peace initiative in cold storage, the Shultz trip was aimed at producing an early Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and establishing security guarantees along the northern border. His route to the region last week, Shultz opined that the task was "difficult, but do-able." His talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Jerusalem and Lebanese officials in Beirut produced a

Lebanese army. Said Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Hlehel: "If I saw the very best Lebanon is going to achieve, the Lebanese army, it will be demobilized and lose its capacity to maintain peace and security." By week's end, however, there were suggestions of compromise on both sides. Lebanon reportedly was willing to allow Israeli participation in an independent inspection team. And Israeli apparently told Shultz that Haddad's troops could play a subordinate role and that United Nations peacekeeping forces would also be accepted. But the Israelis also gave Shultz a detailed intelligence briefing on Syria's military buildup. According to leaked reports, the Soviets have exported \$1.5 billion worth of sophisticated arms to Syria since the end of the Lebanese war last fall and are now using the Syrian port of Tartus in a submarine base. By Israeli estimates, there are now about 4,000 Soviet military advisers in the region, some attached to Syrian units in Lebanon and some flying reconnaissance missions. The strengthened So-



Shultz (left) meeting with Egypt's President Mubarak: 'difficult but do-able'

viety different appraisal. An agreement for the removal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces was still possible, Shultz insisted, but it might take more time than had been previously forecast. The main sticking points continue to be the makeup of peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon after an Israeli withdrawal. Until last week Jerusalem had demanded that Maj. Saad Haddad's Christian militia be given a lead role in policing the area. But the Lebanese told Shultz that they could never accept a major role for Haddad. Nor would they consent to Israeli military ports or liaison officers attached to the

army. Moreover, Israeli analysis claims, is designed to boost Moscow's stature in the Arab world and to maintain leverage over developments in Lebanon. The collapse of the Reagan initiative, they argue, may bring the Syrians back seeking for a return to the stalemated peace process. Overall, it was a week in which Washington's strenuous efforts yielded few results. No one doubted Reagan's commitment, however controversial, either in the Middle East or in Central America. But, equally, no one doubted that the obstacles to peace remain formidable in both regions.

With Robert Wright in Beirut.

Will Reagan run again?

Fully 38 months before the 1984 presidential election, the guessing game is furiously under way: Will Ronald Reagan, at 72 the oldest American to inhabit the Oval Office, face the voters again? An indomitable army of his readers, including his advisers, his opponents, his would-be successors and the American public, has compiled an impressive dossier of ideas from the nation's states and media that he will. But an equally ardent group of Reagan watchers is convinced that he will not.

In the tradition of previous incumbents, Reagan has delayed the announcement as long as possible. But he is under increasing pressure to make a decision. If he plans to run, the crucial campaign organizations and fundraising networks must be set in motion. If he does not, there must be enough time for other Republicans to stage a legitimate contest to succeed him. White House insiders say that a tentative Labor Day deadline has been fixed and that the president will spend the August vacation at his California ranch and then declare his intentions.

The timetable indicates that his present plan is to seek re-election. If not, public withdrawal in September would immediately make him a lame-duck president and turn his final 16 months in office into legislative and foreign policy stalemate.

Other signs also suggest that Reagan is leaning toward a second term. His close friend and congressional ally Senator Paul Laxton has been named to chair the Republican National Committee, the key campaign organization. At the same time, the president reportedly told Jordan's *Krug* House last December that he would have six years to bring peace to the Middle East. Indeed, the president's rationale for another term will likely stress that the Reagan revolution has only begun and that he needs more time to restore America's

economic and military health. He could apply the argument equally to arms control talks with the Soviet Union, the strength of business recovery from the recession, the defense buildup and any number of social issues, from abortion to school prayer.

The time on which the president has been most vulnerable—the economy—is clearly turning to his advantage. Inflation has been tamed, if not whipped. Productivity is up. The stock market—

president's counselor and confidant, Edwin Meese, said recently that, based on current assumptions, he thought Reagan would run again in 1984.

Yet there are compelling reasons for believing that Reagan will choose to enter the history books as a one-term president. Though Reagan is more vigorous at 72 than most men 30 years his junior, he would be 73 at his next inauguration and 77 at the end of his second term. Inevitably, he must consider whether a man of such advanced years should bear the onerous strains of the presidency. His wife, Nancy, will presumably play a central role in the decision. She, in particular, may regard retirement as the wiser course.

The burden of campaigning—even more than those of government—may persuade Reagan not to run. The president's pollsters have identified blocs of voters who gave him his landslide victory in 1980. The 1984 campaign will be tougher. Reflecting on his adversary's intentions last week, Democratic House Speaker Tip O'Neill predicted, "They will analyze it and say, 'What do we want to go through a hard, tough campaign for?'" O'Neill added that he would be surprised if Reagan ran again.

One consideration may be the president's legislative record. Apart from the bipartisan social security bill, he has had no major victories on Capitol Hill. The new Congress is even less receptive to the president's policies than its predecessor. Reagan's budget, his defense program and his strategy in Central America have all been subject to strong attacks from Republicans and Democrats alike.

The truth is that Reagan himself has probably not made up his mind about his future. His interest may conceal another campaign, and his political savants may regard the signs as suspicious. But only Reagan can determine whether a second term in the Oval Office is in his—and the United States'—best interest. Meanwhile, winking and nodding, he continues to play the game to perfection for as long as possible, leaving everyone guessing.

—MICHAEL FORTNER
in Washington



The Reagans at 1981 inaugural ball: an impressive director of hosts



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Another coalition topples

When he took over as Italy's prime minister last December, Amintore Fanfani expressed the hope that he could give the nation a rare period of political stability before the 1984 elections. But only five months later those hopes have been dashed. The Socialist party, which shared power with Fanfani's Christian Democrats, withdrew from the coalition govern-

ment on April 22. And last week Italy's 61st government staked the Second World War formally disintegrated when Fanfani handed his resignation to the country's octogenarian president, Sandro Pertini. The president is expected to call elections for June 26. But few observers believe that Italy's perennial government crisis will be solved by a trip to the polls. Faced Christian

Democrat Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni: "Elections are totally useless."

The crisis erupted suddenly. Until the exit by Bettino Craxi's Socialists, it appeared that the four-party coalition, which also includes the Social Democrats and Liberals, was beginning to make headway in dealing with Italy's severe economic problems. The government had succeeded in introducing tough economic measures intended to slow the country's 10-per-cent inflation rate, to boost economic growth and to reduce a massive \$60-billion budget deficit. But even as Fanfani pondered an attempt to continue in office, politicians and business leaders agreed that his lame-duck coalition would lack the authority to continue the badly needed drive for recovery.

At one level the crisis was the product of tensions between Fanfani and the Socialists, who contended that the Christian Democrats had shifted to the right on social and political issues. For example, they pointed to recent statements by Christian Democrats Deputy Leader Roberto Manca as an indication that his party might consider abandoning the traditional formula of complete government in favor of more centrist solutions.

But underlying the Socialist move was a brutal political calculation—that they can win. Boosted by their surge in popularity last year and by the corresponding fall in support for the Christian Democrats and opposition Communist party, the Socialists have played for an election. Now they hope to emulate recent left-wing victories in France, Greece, Spain and last week's election in Portugal, adding substantially to the 50-60-per-cent share of the vote they acquired at the 1978 elections.

The Socialists, however, may be in for a surprise. Current polls show that their opponents' fortunes have bottomed out. The Christian Democrats' new secretary, Orlando De Mita, has favored a dramatic change for the party. For their part, the Communists have moderated their hard-line policies by breaking their few remaining links with Moscow and by calling for a "democratic alternative" to what Italy's conservative forces.

Still, Italy's complex, proportional system of voting and the diversity of political parties may work to the Socialists' advantage. Parts of only a few percentage points can decide the composition of a government, and Craxi may calculate that an increase of only three per cent will be enough to make him Italy's first Socialist prime minister. If so, however, he will still have to build a broadly based coalition—and that could ease more endearing Italy's fragile political stability.

—SUE GILBERT in Rome



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TIP TOP

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ARGENTINA

Missing and presumed dead

The spectra of 30,000 missing people, the so-called *desaparecidos*, continues to haunt Argentina. Last week the nation's ruling three-man junta issued a terse 26-page report that went beyond the alarming number of the missing to examine the conduct of the armed forces' massive anti-guerrilla campaigns in the 1970s. With stunning directness the long-awaited report stated that all people still missing who are not in hiding or in exile "are for administrative and juridical purposes considered dead." And while the junta admitted that the armed forces committed human rights violations, it added that their activities were "acts of service" during a time of "extraordinary peace" over guerrilla activities. In reply, one organization that has for years protested the issue of the *desaparecidos*, the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, demanded in a communiqué, "Our kidnapping, torturing, murdering and shamming living be considered 'acts of service'!"

The report, titled "Final Document on the War against Subversion and Terrorism," appeared at a time when the military junta is preparing to hand power back to civilian politicians in October. But before that happens, authorities must allay the growing suspicions among members of the armed forces that civilians will undertake sweeping investigations and trials of all officers involved in the anti-guerrilla campaigns. Indeed, observers believe that last week's report was meant to set the groundwork for legislation that would prohibit prosecution of military officers and security officers except by their own peers in military tribunals.

But there was little evidence last week that the public is willing to bury the issue. Christian Democratic party leader Nicanor Vicente called the report "irresponsible, unilateral and grotesque," he added, "It is the first time in history that genocide has been admitted by these responsible." And Bishop Federico Papaga, leader of the Argentine Methodist Church, said the document "is constructed on half-truths and makes a prize that is totally at odds with Gospel." Given the growing sense of outrage about the *desaparecidos*, it seems unlikely that the strongmen who have ruled Argentina for seven years will be allowed to retreat to their barracks without accepting more responsibility for the deaths.

—JARED MITCHELL in Toronto, with correspondents' reports



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THE UNITED STATES

The rout of the White Panthers

In an unpredictable city like San Francisco the results of last week's recall referendum against Mayor Dianne Feinstein should have come as little surprise. Yet even Feinstein was stunned by an 80-per-cent margin of victory that turned her fiercest political enemies. "I asked you to take a lesson and scale back," she told 1,000 cheering campaign workers on election night. "It would appear that you have made champagne."

The recall vote was San Francisco's first since 1946. California's *Ballot-by-the-Mail* is home to a host of assortment of special interests' holdovers from the hippie generation, the nation's largest gay community and dozens of liberal fringe movements. One such group, a casual collection of Marxists calling themselves the White Panthers, set the vote in motion after the mayor supported a citywide ban on guns. They claimed that the ordinance took away poor people's right to defend themselves.

The byline in question was later overturned in court, but the recall had continued to gather steam as members of San Francisco's gay community, tenant groups and environmentalists took up the fight against a mayor they elected. With a 56-per-cent majority, gay voters were also angered by Feinstein's recent veto of a "domestic partners" bill, which would have extended to live-in lovers of city employees the same fringe benefits enjoyed by the spouses of married workers. Other groups criticized Feinstein for caring on right development controls and allowing rampant high-rise construction in the downtown area, which resulted in a "Manhattanization" of the city core.

But the opposition never gathered widespread backing. From the campaign's outset, Feinstein was water-sport by criticizing the expense of an "unnecessary" ball lot and by associating all her opponents with the radical White Panthers. In the end, Feinstein's victory was so overwhelming that two challenges for this November's regular mayoral race promptly dropped out. Moreover, in finding off the recall challenge "Di Pin" as she is known in the city, put together a Chicago-style political machine that will stand her good stead for the future. In fact, during the post-vote euphoria there were even rumors of a Democratic vice-presidential candidacy in San Francisco, at least, talk like that was no surprise.

—DAVID KLINE in San Francisco



Miller of Schwarzenberg in 1950 (above), Trever-Vogel, confronting suspicions that the clients are on East German territory

WEST GERMANY

Doubts about Hitler's words

For a few heady days it seemed like a historian's dream come true. Thirty-eight years after Adolf Hitler's death in his Berlin bunker, the non-strengthened West German weekly Stern claimed to have unearthed the Nazi dictator's diaries. It mattered little that their existence had been known unsuspected or that sample entries published in *The Sunday Times* of London showed a presentation with evident self-justification. The find itself was more important, as was the fact that none other than distinguished British historian Lord Dacre—Hugh Trevor-Kuper, an expert on the period—was on record as vouching for their authenticity.

But last week, under a barrage of skeptical abuse, the initial euphoria was dispelled. What had seemed like the historical find of the century increasingly took on the appearance of a grante, lies, and glibful entries were quick to recall the 1967 exposure of the *Hitler diaries* as the work of two aging spinsters. Doubts about the Hitler diaries ranged over a wide spectrum of issues from the manner in which Stern claimed to have acquired them to Hitler's known reluctance to put pen to paper, from assertions by a former Nazi associate that Hitler's work schedule allowed him no time to compile a journal to West German historian Werner Maser's allegation that the diaries were the work of a forgery factory

in Potsdam, East Germany. Stern was quick to reject the criticism and went ahead with a planned special issue of 24 million copies (it normally sells 1.9 million). In France the weekly *Paris-Match*, which paid \$300,000 for the rights, also published excerpts. But other publications were more cautious. Both *Time* and *Newsweek* turned down the rights, mainly because of the price, although both magazines published material drawn from the Stern papers in *England* *The Sunday Times*, which had put up \$400,000, froze plans to publish the diaries pending authentication. In Canada *The Toronto Star* suspended negotiations for permission to reproduce extracts from the diaries.

It was a dramatic reversal of the worldwide media hype that followed Stern's initial announcement. Indeed, Stern's account of reporter Gen. Heidemann's three-year quest for the diaries was, in many ways, more interesting than the extracts published so far. According to these reports, Hitler poured contempt as close beneath, praised such advances as Stalin and former British prime minister Neville Chamberlain and gloomed over

his extermination of the Jews.

By contrast, Stern's story of discovery was dramatic indeed. The story, as the magazine told it, began when a Junkers 352 plane did Berlin in April 1944, with Hitler's valet, German officers, a cargo of gold and a sealed metal box containing notebooks marked "property of the Führer." The aircraft crashed and burst into flames near Dresden, in what is now East Germany, killing all but one occupant. But, said Stern, the inhabitants of Bismarckdorf, a nearby village, managed to retrieve some of the gold and later recalled that Nazi soldiers had turned up in editor papers spilled around the charred wreckage. The significance of the papers, said Stern, was underlined by the postwar memoirs of Hitler's personal pilot, Gen. Hans Raut, now in his 80s. Raut claimed that when he reported the loss of the Junkers, Hitler raged: "In that plane were all my private archives, what I had

intended as a testimony for posterity. It is a catastrophe. However, it was not until 1980 that reporter Heidemann, dispatched the crash site at Bismarckdorf by tracing the grave of the pilot who had been flying the ill-fated Junkers. Subsequently, Heidemann claimed, he made many secret trips to East Germany to talk to villagers who remembered the accident. Learning of the existence of the diaries,



hidden in hidden in a haystack for 55 years, Heidenman says he bought them and arranged for them to be smuggled to the West.

With the diaries assured and authorized by its own staff experts—Stevie set out on an international marketing exercise to resnap the \$2.4 million in allegedly paid for the papers. Among the prospective clients: Australian publishing titan Rupert Murdoch's Times Newspapers Ltd., which owns the Sunday Times; the Daily Mail group in Britain; Paris-Match in France; and the U.S. newsmagazines But not



Hiller with Eva Braun (above), Heidenmann, marketing exercise

the clients responded positively, partly because of earlier publicity due to misstatements about authenticity.

To meet those doubts, Stevie agreed to allow Trevor-Roper, a director of Times Newspapers, and University of North Carolina historian Gerhard Weinberg, co-author of *Neptune's Arm*, to look at the diaries. A glance was all they got. The two men were whisked to Zurich, where the 60 black exercise books were stored in a vault. Separately, the visitors were allowed a two-hour examination. On the strength of that both pronounced the papers genuine.

As additional insurance, Stevie recruited handwriting expert Oswald Hitler, who in 1972 exposed Clifford Irving's fake biography of Howard Hughes. After examining a single page—a review of Rudolf Hess's wartime peace mission to Britain, later said not to be part of the diaries—Hilgen pronounced the script to be Hitler's. A similar verdict was handed down by handwriting experts in West Germany and Switzerland, to whom Stevie also showed fragments from the archive.

Following these assurances, the Sunday Times decided to run the diaries, but not before the huckstering: Murdoch wanted to knock Stevie's asking price of \$1.5 million down to a modest \$450,000.

But the buyers unblinked by the Sunday Times's publication of excerpts from the diaries, along with the story of their discovery, swiftly prompted Trevor-Roper and Weinberg to renege. Summoned to Hamburg to deliver the coup de grace to Stevie's critics, Trevor-Roper attested a noisy press conference by admitting that he was not "quite as sure as I was" that the documents were genuine.

Neither point that worried Trevor-Roper was the magazine's account of

how it had acquired the diaries. Stevie, said the historians, had lied to him. He said the papers had "passed through the hands of one person, a Wehrmacht officer who obtained them from the aircraft, and that this man—who is still alive—passed them on to Heidenmann." But, added Trevor-Roper, "I now discover this is not so."

By midweek the historian had completed his about-face. Trevor-Roper said that Stevie's refusal to clear up the mystery of the diaries' trail—Editor Peter Koch steadfastly refused to reveal his source—had, with other inconsistencies, convinced him the papers were probably a forgery. "I still remain convinced," North Carolina's Weinberg concurred.



While neither was close to elaborating

that he could only write in pencil. Moreover, while Maser has failed to prove the existence of the Potsdam forgery factory, there is some evidence to show that someone was peddling an alleged Hitler diary at least a year before Heidenmann's discovery in 1963. Leading German historian Hans-Joachim Hasel told London's *The Observer* that he was offered a volume of the diaries (a "black exercise book handwritten in ink, just as Stevie describes") but turned the offer down because he "was extremely dubious about it."

The statements do not, however, prove that the diaries in Stevie's possession are fakes. For one thing, the critics have failed to establish a motive. Despite Maser's skepticism, he had to admit last week that the man involved was barely sufficient indemnity for the East German to embark on a reward that demanded diabolical skill as well as decades of painstaking work. A more tenuous theory making the diaries was that Nazi sympathizers had faked the diaries in an attempt to cast Hitler in a more sympathetic light.

Throughout, Stevie stuck to his story. Editor Koch reluctantly agreed to "wider verification" of the disputed texts. But, at week's end, Publisher Henri Nazare dismissed calls for an international commission to examine the texts. The magazine also went ahead with plans to publish a complete instalment from the archive detailing the Hess episode in May 5. The extract, Koch promised, would "smash the last doubts" about the diaries' authenticity. More probably, it will only give new impetus to a controversy that has already turned a historian's dream into something of a publisher's nightmare.

PETER LEWIS in Brussels, with Carol Kennedy in London and David Branson in Toronto

PEOPLE

Charlton Heston has played cardinals, cowboys and kings. But he has never played what he laughingly describes as "a dogkinging heavy" and he is not about to start now. In his latest film, *Mother Lode*, released last week, Heston comes close with his convincing portrayal of a cruel Scottish miner who, he admits, "is a long way from Niamh." But the character is still "someone for whom you could have sympathy." Audiences, says Heston, want to believe in actors as real people. "They see Ed Asner as lovable Lou Grant." Monopoles have regarded Heston as a hero for more than 30 years. "Put me in a sacred airplane," he chuckles, "and they say, 'He'll get it done.' But did he really drive those charging horses in *Ben Hur*?" Compared to most actors, I am a horseman," he laughs. "I could handle a four-horse chariot. Happily, the occasion has never arisen."

At 67, Heston, 5'8, who was a pioneer of the historical drama, the actor-father genre and the disaster epic, is looking for a new trend. In the interim, he says, with the famous brow in full furlow. "You know those war movies *The Winds of War* and *The Winds of Peace*? I am going to get some of those."

Quebec Premier René Lévesque drove across town to the party. Ben Brant, Minister of Tourism, made a queue dramatic entrance—flying back to Montreal from a Washington meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

The occasion was the world film premiere of the French-language version of *Maria Chapdelaine*, the classic Quebec novel that director Gilles Carle turned into a movie and which stars Carole Laure as the beautiful backwoods girl wooed by three suitors. As he waited for the house lights to dim, Trudeau passed popcorn to Vivian Cass and her husband, Communications Minister François P. Lévesque, who was obviously thinking about the last Carle epic, the four-hour-long *Les Playoffs*, muttered that he hoped Maria would not hit all eight. One hundred and ten minutes later the film drew rave reviews from both critics and the 840 partygoers who repaired to the Chateau Champlain ballroom to



Heiden, a part that's a long way from Heston's

dine on Atlantic shrimp, lobster, crab and poached salmon and to swell themselves of the open bar. Both prime minister and premier dined nearly every dinner—Lévesque until the bar closed at 2 a.m. According to one diplomatic observer, "They were equally good." A happy Carle went into seclusion the next day to concentrate on his next film, *Le Crime d'Orléans*, a sequel to *Les Playoffs*. His star is also being herself away. Le Laure is in Paris sending the torch of her first child.

engineered by publisher-shoemaker Jack McClelland. Webb's Phoebe and Kendall's Lenny will be released by McClelland and Stewart in hard-cover this fall and in paperback by Seal Books in 1994. Whether either author expects to Kapow's brights remains to be seen. But Kendall, at least, has already displayed the perseverance required of all great writers. After an next read Lenny, he told him, "I hope you have the courage to burn this."

—EDITED BY BARBARA RICHMOND

Laure with center Nick Mancuso. Three authors in the background



Guarded hopes for the turnaround



Department store shoppers: the optimism in the air has a very fragile base

By Anthony Whittingham

In corporate boardrooms across North America, there is nothing more redolent of spring than the yearly ritual of company annual meetings. Never has a corporate spring been more eagerly awaited—and not for some time has it proved so encouraging. The signs indicate that the long, harsh winter of economic recession has ended. Last week came the news that production in Canadian mining and manufacturing rose by 1.8 per cent in February. This news, combined with low inventories and a rise in manufactured goods ordered, suggested that a rebound may be coming.

The money businesses in Canada and the United States it was the first consecutive of good news in more than two years. One by one, companies have reported increased growth prospects for the months ahead. Everywhere the talk is the same: the recession has bottomed out and 1986 will be the long-awaited year of recovery.

The optimism in the air, however, has a fragile base. Just how quickly the recovery will occur and how broadly its effects will be felt remain uncertain. Businessmen and economists agree that some form of recovery has been under way for several months. But they do not concur on the impact it will have.

For example, at last week's annual meeting of Rossco Ltd—a diversified Toronto-based company with interests in a variety of industries throughout

Canada—President Trevor Kysio told shareholders that prospects look brighter for the months ahead but he could not predict how well the company will perform during 1986. While this is not an unusual stance even at the best of times, this year it is a clear reflection of the current uncertainty. One of the leading indicators of recovery is consumer spending intentions. The Conference Board of Canada last month announced a 34-per-cent rise in consumer buying intentions during the first quarter of 1985. "The latest rise provides further evidence that consumer confi-

dence is strengthening and points to an upturn in consumer spending," said the board. The fact is, however, that Statistics Canada reported in April that retail sales actually dropped by 1.7 per cent during February.

The forecasters agree that the Canadian economy will achieve some degree of growth during 1986 after 18 months of continuous decline. But how much? According to the Bank of Nova Scotia's financial forecast, "the recovery will prove more vigorous than is generally anticipated." Yet the Royal Bank of Canada, declared in its economic outlook report that "the recovery from recession now under way will not be as rapid as the past year average." There is consensus on other fronts: gross national product will rise, inflation and interest rates will continue to decline, unemployment will rise, and government and imports will rise, and unemployment will remain about the same. But the consensus of greater public optimism was the notable swing on both the Toronto and New York stock exchanges. The 300 stock price index has marched upward by 39.50 per cent since January.

For the companies, the real challenge in the months ahead will be to gear up successfully in the aftermath of recession. With profits and cash flow in many cases severely curtailed, many businesses may find it difficult to restart quickly to full production. For the Canadian economy in general, the key question may be how strongly the nation's manufacturing industries will be able to bounce back. Last year, ironically, Canada achieved its largest ever trade surplus with the rest of the world. But that occurred because the recession in Canada reduced the demand for imported products.

Whether uncertainly there is about the scope of the next recovery in Canada reflects the rest of the world is in much the same state. "The world economic environment over the next year or so will be risky,"

Roger Rabeida, chief international economist with the New York Chemical Bank, told a Toronto symposium last week. Canadians will have to be patient as they await full economic recovery is the hope that, even if revival is painful, it will bring a few warm surprises. ☐



Reagan and Clark: report may stiffen U.S. resistance to large-scale debt relief

A rosy view of the debt crisis

Only a few months ago, the Third World's economic 1985-1986 situation (U.S. debt) seemed to be the principal threat to the world's financial system. Following Mexico's near default last August, international lending virtually dried up and a number of nations required elaborate rescue programs from the International Monetary Fund and commercial banks to stave off imminent defaults. Has the crisis passed? Will renewed growth in the industrial world enable Third World debtors to stay afloat? The answer to these questions is yes, according to a still-classified but already mainstream U.S. government report.

Known as HED (National Security Decision 3), the 30-page study of global debt was presented to President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, William F. Clark, about 18 days ago. Though it has not yet been made public, details of its optimistic conclusions have already leaked out. It is expected to stiffen U.S. resistance to any large-scale schemes for debt relief that arise at this month's seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Va.

Prepared by working groups from four U.S. government agencies, the report considered four computer-aided scenarios on global debt. Under the rosiest projection (1.5 per cent economic growth for several years among industrial nations), rising demand for Third World exports would enable developing countries to meet their payments—and to resume economic growth. The study estimated that "the estimate will change sharply if indus-

trial countries fail to achieve a sustained recovery." But the business analysis nevertheless shaped the study's main theme. The Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Council both inserted strong disclaimers in the text that Third World debt may become financially or politically unmanageable even with a feasible recovery.

The study apparently rejected three other, far grimmer scenarios. One, which assumed slower growth in Europe, North America and Japan, forecast worsening ratios of Third World default and commercial bank failures. Another scenario, which contemplated the impact of a return to double-digit inflation, pointed to a reduction in the real value of the Third World's debt principal and to rising interest charges that would eliminate grant from higher commodity prices for poorer nations. The most alarming scenario examined what might happen if political unrest forced major debtors to abandon their current tough austerity programs. In that event, conceded any U.S. government commitment close to the study, "we will all go to hell very quickly."

The gloomy reading is one that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and other allied leaders are apt to address in talks hosted by Reagan later this month. However, the Reagan team has always had unbounded faith in its own vision of the future, and, with HED 3 to buttress that faith, there is little likelihood that U.S. policymakers will be in any mood to listen to more pessimistic views from other countries. ☐

Explaining the Black decision

Only days after the matter was apparently put to rest, the Conrad Black case came to the fore in its last week in the Ontario legislature. And two of Ontario's most prominent cabinet ministers—Attorney General Roy McMurtry and Consumer and Commercial Relations Minister Robert Eggar—exchanged nasty statements over the disposition of the case.

At issue was the recent decision by the Ontario Securities Commission not to prosecute Black and one of his principal associates, Noreen Energy Resources Ltd., despite an 11-month investigation by the OSC's investigators which recommended that 25 charges be laid under the Ontario Securities Act (McMurtry's April 28). Because of violence by McMurtry and Eggar, and the opposition parties, Eggar took the unusual step of publicly offering an explanation of the OSC's action. But, while the government had the case on its side, he, as a staunchly rejected demand that he release the widely leaked

Despite the continuing controversy surrounding it, the commission's decision is now irreversible. On April 13, only hours after the announcement rejected their investigators' suppression, a court brief for any action under the Securities Act expired. Even so, the Metropolitan Toronto police department's head said is continuing its 13-month-old probe of possible criminal offences in the matter. Both investigations have focused on Noreen's bid to take over the Ontario-based Hiram Mining Co. The question under scrutiny has been: were did Black and Noreen have an intention to take over as a significant interest in Hiram? One of the foundations of securities law is the disclosure of securities law is a public good. The question under scrutiny has been: were did Black and Noreen have an intention to take over as a significant interest in Hiram? One of the foundations of securities law is the disclosure of securities law is a public good.

It is a bit ironic that Ontario legislature announced a securities regulation. Eggar—the minister responsible for the OSC—tabled the documents setting out the commission's case. The thrust of the OSC's argument is that Noreen properly disclosed its plan for material changes relating to its bid to take over Hiram. The commission's position rests on its investigation's arguments. Even in a preliminary report, two investigations—both however—argued that, if substantiated, the actions of Black, Noreen and others formed a pattern of misrepresentation to investors and the public. If the allegations were true, Noreen's ac-



Elyse and Day: the minister steadfastly rejected demands to release his report

tions had damaged the disclosure system, that is fundamental to securities regulation.

In their final report in March the investigators continued to argue that Black and Norcross publicly misrepresented their intentions about Hanna. As part of their evidence, they pointed to the minutes of a Norcross executive committee meeting on Sept. 8, 1982, at which Norcross's president, Edward Bock, announced that the company had started to buy up a 49-per-cent interest in an underfunded U.S. company (which Black later confirmed was Hanna) "with the ultimate purpose of acquiring a 50-per-cent interest at a later date." However, Norcross shareholders did not learn about the stock acquisition program until the takeover bid was announced seven months later.

The eight-ent commission, in their unanimous decision, said that Norcross was not obliged to disclose the announcement made at the Sept. 9 meeting. The commission argued that the pursuit of Hanna only became a material change when the takeover bid was made in April, 1982. On the other hand, the investigators' report argued that a takeover bid is not the crucial point in determining a material change. Under securities law, they contended, even an intention to acquire significant ownership should be disclosed to shareholders. Norcross, the report said, did have such an intention. In this connection, the investigators found that while Norcross had not committed itself to acquiring 50 per cent on Sept. 8, the 49-per-cent purchase program announced that day was always regarded by Norcross as a step toward acquiring a

major stakeholding in Hanna. Rather than being a modest program, it was a move in the direction of gaining a 15- or 50-per-cent interest, and therefore should have been disclosed, the investigators concluded. The investigators did not mince words: In one excerpt quoted in the legislature by New Democrat James Rennie, they said, "We are of the view that a strong case can and should be made in an appropriate forum that Norcross and certain of its individual officers broke the law by making false statements about, and intending to disclose, an intention which constituted a material fact, and decisions which constituted a material change, within the meaning of the act." Throughout, Conrad Black has asserted that the alliance aim of acquiring 50 per cent of Hanna was "only a hypothetical, long-range possibility." He also said, "We have been absolutely exonerated by the act."

Elyse's statement also dealt with questions of conflict of interest that arose out of the affair. Heading up the four commission meetings that reviewed the Black affair was OBC Chairman Peter Day, who was formerly a partner in Oler-Hodkin & Harcourt, a Toronto law firm which has performed extensive securities work for Norcross. However, Day severed all ties with Oler-Hodkin before taking over the OBC

chairmanship last January. In the legislature, Elyse voiced strong support for Day and tabled a letter from Day outlining how he had sought outside legal advice on his potential conflict of interest as well as discussing the matter with his fellow commissioners and Elyse. Although Day indicated to all these people that he may have been consulted while at Oler-Hodkin about Norcross, the commission told Macdon's last week that he did not specifically inform them that in August, 1980, he spent one month working intensively on a proposed corporate reorganization of Norcross as part of a six-lawyer team. While Day is adamant that he never worked for Norcross during the time it was contemplating Hanna, he did not rule out the possibility that he may have informally discussed the matter around the office.

Said Day, "I guess the legal opinion I have is that I didn't have a conflict. Now, a number of people perceive, I guess, that I do have a conflict. I can't change that. I'm sorry about that."

Elyse's revelations came at the end of a striking public spat with McMurtry. The attorney general, whose senior officials argued the case to lay charges under the Securities Act, and early last week that the commission should release reasons for its decision, as well as much of the investigators' report. Not surprisingly, Elyse appeared mollified by McMurtry's suggestion. He told reporters, "I would be interested to hear if he is prepared, in police investigations, to release information, even when documents are made not to lay charges." And while Elyse offered reasons for the OBC's actions, he reiterated vigorous demands from both opposition parties to turn over the reports for public scrutiny.

Meanwhile, the police are expected to complete their parallel investigation by mid-May, the attorney general said. If they do decide to lay charges, the attorney general's ministry will have to decide whether or not to proceed under the Criminal Code now that the option is no longer available to lay summary conviction charges. In any case, the commission of Black and Norcross for possible securities offences is not likely to advance any criminal court prosecution. As the Black affair moves closer to resolution, the spotlight is back once again on the Toronto police and Rip McMurtry.

—IAN ALLEN and LINDA McQUINN
in Toronto



McMurtry public host

BUSINESS WATCH

Bottom lines in the boardroom

By Peter C. Newman

More Lalonde at least broke the cycle.

Many new finance minister Walter Gordon has blundered so badly that he has managed to make his predecessor look good. But nothing in Lalonde's first budget came even close to the Keystone Kow absurdity of Allan Rock's repeated pitfalls.

Instead, Lalonde has gathered up the major financial errors to recover the (probably false) impression that he knows where the economy is heading.

With Pierre Trudeau absent in his own opinion, perfecting the protracted suit that will allow him to beat Sir Wilfrid Laurier's record for longevity, Lalonde has straggled as the economy in charge. The style of his budget deficit is rooted deeper than the tradition of Canadian political leadership: he chose to lead from behind, travelling the safe valley route between possible peaks of controversy.

The budget is the least partisan document of its kind in Ottawa memory. It's hardly surprising that Lalonde fails to claim credit for Canada's current economic situation—but he doesn't even indicate in the foreword Liberal peril or risk of bleeding our economic core as the Opposition. Not unusual.

The budget reads more like a sermon than a political document. Admitting that all the public sector can do is stand by to see whether or not Ronald Reagan's modest economic aid will significantly revive our own economy, Lalonde charges Canada's private sector with doing the job. That message was received loud and clear by the stock market: the next day the Toronto Stock Exchange Composite Index jumped 68 points, its tenth-largest point gain on record and the first positive response to any Liberal budget since John Turner's inspired fiscal prognosis of 1974. This morning after the night-before response accurately reflected the investment community's gratitude for the economics with RZA billions shored up in it by the finance minister. But if Lalonde imagines businessmen will respond by spending any of that money to create new jobs, he has been in Ottawa too long. The private sector is not his companion.

It's the bottom line that drives its decision-making process, and the most profitable way to spend extra revenues right now is to retire debt, not expand already underfunded facilities. The exception is housing. The budget

measures could add as many as 25,000 new housing starts in 1983, driving the total to more than 180,000—compared with the 132,000 new houses built in 1982. If interest rates don't shoot sky-high again and if the government does its long-postponed mortgage insurance reform, housing starts could hit 200,000 by 1984.

What worries business most about the Lalonde approach is his cavalier attitude to the size of future deficits. No government has balanced its books



Walt Lalonde: claiming no credit

since Walter Harris tabled a \$556-million surplus in 1957, but neither has any previous finance minister glossed over a deficit projection of more than \$30 billion—plus another \$190 billion by 1987. We now carry the highest proportional debt load of any country except Italy.

The most interesting alternate budget was tabled by Brian Mulroney in a little-reported speech given at the Airport Hilton in Durand, Que., on April 16. The Tory leadership hoped to set off his own budgetary proposals, including a

system that would give high tech a real boost in this country by allowing taxpayers to write off 100-per-cent investments in the industry as well as being able to claim a 30-per-cent credit against other taxes. He also recommended that all capital gains taxes be removed on stocks in junior high-tech companies held for at least five years.

Probably his most welcome and most novel suggestion was that instead of raising or lowering taxes, the levels should stay the same. His advice came from the Canadian Tax Foundation and the Canadian Bar Association review, simply and clearly the whole Income Tax Act. "It is now almost uncomprehensible in many sections," Mulroney contended, "and virtually impossible for a highly educated person to understand. For the man on the street, it's a nightmare. Even Don Johnston [the former tax lawyer who is the Trudeau government's minister of economic development] admits that he had to hire an adviser to prepare his income tax file."

The criticism of the Lalonde budget continues that since 1975 total federal revenues have dropped by three per cent of the gross national product while expenditures have gone up by a similar amount. In other words, the Liberal pledge to spend only as revenues increase has been shattered. By taxing consumers an extra \$6 billion between now and 1985, the finance minister admits to be gambling on a recovery fueled by capital investment rather than personal purchases. That is a dubious proposition at best. The budget papers, for example, classify as new spending the cash flowing out of a provision that will allow prospective home owners to turn their RRSPs into appliances and furniture. That measure will certainly accelerate purchases, but the money funds were due to be spent anyway. If this sounds like a snake-and-venom calculation, it's because that's precisely what it is.

Probably the most startling aspect of the budget is Lalonde's admission that the Keynesian idea of using fiscal leverage to create full employment no longer works. Lalonde optimistically predicts his budget might create as many as 50,000 new jobs. Since if true, that would hardly make a dent in the estimated 600,000 jobs that have been lost in the Great Recession.

All in all, it was probably the best budget warranted by our dismal economic circumstances.

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Cleaning up Canada's hockey image

Nide mauling in the parks, mixed teams and the famous Hefferbachs, one of the world's largest wintering halls, are the famed cozier attractions for first-time visitors to Munich—particularly touring Canadian hockey players. But that was before Vancouver Canada 1988. This collection of National Hockey League professionals and a handful of college players has changed the image of the Canadian

hockey player in Europe—and off the ice. On the ice, their department was so contemptuous that they threatened to win the International Federation of the NHL's Lady Byng Trophy for fair play. The team showed that it was not only disciplined but increasingly effective as it placed second to the Soviets in the preliminary round, as much to the male. And, despite a disappointing loss to the Czechoslovakians last week and a ragged 3-1 victory over Sweden on the weekend, Canada was still in position to win the gold medal for the first time in 38 years in Monday's game against the Soviet team. Off the ice, the players startled North American observers accustomed to the typically routine interests of professional hockey players. They visited Dusseldorf and its infamous entertainment strip, the team camp of the Second World War, Garisch-Park, and the 1936 Winter Olympics, and the Munich open house museum.

The uncharacteristic requests by the touring Canadian slushy players caught the fancy of the German media, which has been singing the praises of the Krimmer since the team's arrival in Germany. One man who is not surprised by the on- and off-ice behavior of the Canadian team is its architect, head coach Dave King, who is also general manager and head coach of Canada's Olympic team. "The combination of some of the best professionals and three of our college players proved beneficial to both groups. The

hockey players have been excited just being here and taking part in the world championships, and it rubbed off on the pros, who realized that a privilege it is to represent Canada. On the other hand, the pros took the kids under their wings and made them feel wanted. The other night I went to a small restaurant to have a pizza and who walks in but Toronto Maple Leaf John Anderson with young Patrick in tow. It was really gratifying

immensely but will also assist the Canadian coaching staff. "I was very impressed how these young men whose previous international exposure was in the world junior championships adjusted to hockey in which they faced opponents six to 20 years older," said King. "They realized they can play with the best and hold their own. It also gives us a yardstick by which to measure other candidates for our Olympic team."

This may be one team to compare defenseman to Patrick or Forslund to Sherrin and MacKay. And if the comparison is favorable, we'll know we can name such players to the team. "That process will begin almost as soon as King returns home this week. The Savage team will be almost entirely drawn from a pool of university players who will be asked to sacrifice a year of school or, as in the case of Patrick, a first season in professional hockey to play for their country."

Already, about 40 players have played a series of games against a variety of opponents, Europeans and otherwise, and these numbers will be whittled in half over the summer. The Olympic team then will emerge all fall in the run-up to the February, 1988, Games there, the hoped-for Canadian say, is a chance to validate the U.S. Olympic hockey team of 1980, which shocked the Soviets to win the gold medal in Lake Placid. It will take the same kind of disciplined, without play the Americans own, King will be his best bet, which includes Sam Pollock, the legendary Montreal Canadiens dynasty builder, are confident it can be done. At the very least, King can be assured the Canadian Olympic team will be looking for Savage's version of a gold medalist, mixed teams or beer balls. Based on this year's experience, they will be much more interested in visiting the place where Archibald Fraser Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in 1914, triggering the First World War—Germany's attack on Munich

to see it." Darryl Sittler and Marcel Desrosiers also served as father figures.

Patrick is James Patrick, a defenseman for the University of North Dakota who will turn pro with the New York Rangers of the NHL—hopefully not before the 1988 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. The other two youngsters on the team are forwards Gordon Sherrin, 18, of the University of North Dakota, and Pat MacKay, also 18, of the University of Wisconsin. The trio forms the base around which Dave King can build Canada's Olympic team for Sarajevo. The experience the three 19-year-olds have gained in the 1986 world championships will not only help them

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Dr. DeVries and Jarvik in Toronto sharing the wealth of medical innovation.

MEDICINE

Lessons from the heart

Five months ago, when Barney Clark agreed to become the first human to receive a permanent artificial heart, he declared, "If I can make a contribution, my life will count for something." Although the 62-year-old Seattle, Wash., retired dentist died in March, 112 days after the operation, the value of his courage to future patients is now apparent. The reason is that University of Utah doctors—led by Dr. William DeVries and Dr. Robert Jarvik, who developed and implanted the system that kept Clark alive—have begun to share the lessons of the experiment with colleagues around North America. Last week, at an international medical conference in Toronto, the doctors added more details to the growing body of information on artificial heart replacements.

For all the pain and suffering, Clark was "a classic case in human experimentation," noted surgeon DeVries. As the first human recipient, Clark helped advance the state of the science beyond the many experiments on cows and sheep that preceded his surgery. Concluded Dr. Howard Passer of the Texas Heart Institute, "We are grateful to Utah for getting us off the farm and into the clinical arena." During the 112 dramatic and often harrowing days, the Utah team learned by talking with and observing Clark. "Our conclusion is that all the factors of the mind that really

count were preserved [after implanting the artificial heart]," said Dr. William Kolff, head of the university's artificial organs program.

In addition, these problems that plagued the animal experiments did not arise in Clark's case. There was no infection either at the site of the polyurethane heart or in the skin where the pump hoses entered Clark's chest. DeVries reported. The powerful mechanical pumping action did not significantly damage Clark's blood cells. And careful examination of the Jarvik-7 heart after Clark's death indicated that no blood clots or calcium deposits had built up inside the polyurethane organ. Another encouraging surprise was evidence suggesting that the human body itself may be capable of adjusting the rate of blood flow through the artificial organ when the patient is resting or exercising. Referring to the pressure and output of the artificial heart, DeVries said, "We may not have to worry about control as much as we do."

But not all the lessons of the first human artificial heart recipient have been easy. The Utah team was concerned about the

four valves in the Jarvik-7 heart throughout the Clark experiment. When one valve cracked after 12 days, it had to be surgically replaced. "For the next patient we anticipate changing to a stronger valve," Jarvik, the inventor of the Utah artificial heart, told Medscape. "We have already identified one and done a lot of testing on it subsequent to Dr. Clark's implant." (No one on the team can say when the next patient will be implanted.)

Despite intense public interest in Clark and the qualified medical opinion of his last 112 days, criticism of the idea of implanting an artificial heart continues. Perhaps the most compelling argument is that the money spent on the high technology—Clark's procedure cost \$250,000 (U.S.)—should be spent on preventive medicine. However, the momentum is such that the technology may assume a life of its own. Dr. John Wixson, representative of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), says that there already "is a dozen different implantable systems in the United States." The other systems have enjoyed varying success rates in animals, and many differ greatly in design and energy source from the Utah heart. NIH has given more than \$200 million in grants to develop these systems and intends to continue the effort.

One of the most notable projects is at Temple University in Philadelphia, where five "borderline" patients—no longer living candidates for heart surgery—have been implanted with artificial hearts for as long as 12 hours before their deaths. By implanting a heart system in two halves—one in the right and one in the left side of the chest—and connecting them with a tube, the Temple researchers have found that an artificial heart can be implanted in young or small patients weighing only 45 kilograms or less as heavy as Clark.

By the late 1980s, predicts Watson, artificial heart systems should become practical for thousands of North Americans. But, he cautions, "we must ensure that the treatment is not only safe and effective but also affordable." (Temple for the patient approaching that of a healthy individual.) Or, as Kolff, who developed the artificial kidney in the 1940s, observes, "We have not solved it, just it's prolonging life, but it's creating happiness. This is what artificial organs should be all about." —PAT O'LEARY, TORONTO



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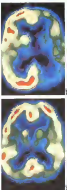


THE WAR ON STROKES

By Brian D. Johnson

On Oct. 18 John P. Roberts, the unassuming former premier of Ontario and a politician of national standing, walked into the backroom of his Toronto home, put a shotgun to his head and killed himself. Roberts was 68 and he had been recovering, slowly, from a series of strokes that he suffered a year earlier. Still, he could not shake the depression brought on by his lingering disabilities. His suicide was a particularly stark reminder of the toll that strokes exact, even when the victims survive. Many stroke sufferers, like the celebrated pianist Glenn Gould, who was killed by a massive aneurysm on his brain at about the same time, do not even have a chance to consider recovery. Strokes, the sudden brain damage caused by bleeding or ruptured blood vessels, are Canada's third-largest killer, after cancer and heart disease. And equally alarming is the fact that they are the nation's biggest cause of severe adult disability.

With some 40,000 strokes reported annually in the country, 15,000 of them fatal, most adult Canadians have family or friends who have been victims. Now, while there is still no cure on the horizon, medical science is making major advances both in preventing strokes and in narrowing the swath that they cut through the lives of the surviving victims and their families. Fittingly, one of Canada's major research projects is a \$30-million neurological facility to be built at the University of Western Ontario (UWO) in London, the former premier's home town. It will be called the John P. Roberts Research Institute.



The word "stroke" itself suggests a sudden, brutal sweep of fate with instant and irreversible consequences. And until recently the condition was generally accepted as a tragedy that medicine was powerless to predict, prevent or treat. But several of the Canadian ventures taking place on the high-tech fringes of medical science are changing that pessimistic outlook. They include the molecular winery of artificial blood and the million-dollar imagery of radioactive brain scans on video. There are even deceptively simple experiments with varying dosages of household aspirin (page 51).

Some of the most dramatic breakthroughs are taking place at the University of Western Ontario's University Hospital, which is now one of the most renowned stroke research centres in the world. There, neurology chief Henry Hirsch is co-ordinating a \$10-million international survey to determine whether cerebral bypass surgery, which opens new routes for blood to the brain, can help prevent strokes in people less than 30 years after a heart attack. Just as the first to be treated with the new technique, Charles Drake, was among the first to prevent strokes by operating on an aneurysm (bubble) in an artery at the back of the skull. Drake was the latest of his work with the small aneurysm that surrounds any injury to the mind, are forcing close to help one another—and their families—to cope.

But London is only one Canadian centre in the vanguard of stroke research. At the prestigious Montreal Neurological Institute, where the late Dr. Wilder Penfield pioneered neurosurgery in the 1950s, doctors are scanning stroke damage with a video camera harnessed to an atom-smasher. At most major hospitals across the country, a new breed of



Patients with MRIs. PET scans; images of stroke-affected brain (left above) and a normal brain (right above) and a sudden, brutal sweep of fate

psychologist is exploring the cruel aftermath of the disease, applying new therapy techniques to restore crippled nervous systems. And at the community level stroke survivors, often grappling with the social stigma that surrounds any injury to the mind, are forming clubs to help one another—and their families—to cope.

The search for a stroke cure has never attracted the medical racket of cancer or cardiac research. But the Ontario government's recent contribution of \$60 million to offset the cost of the new Roberts Institute was a clear signal that it may finally get the support it

deserves. The Montreal Neurological Institute was also honored last month when staff member Dr. Brenda Milner, who was hired by Penfield himself in 1950, was awarded the Canada Council's coveted Basil Waites Killion Memorial Prize of \$20,000 for lifetime achievement in neurophysiology.

Canada's accelerating pace of stroke research is taking place at a time when the incidence of the disease is beginning to fall off. Over the past 25 years the number of strokes in Canada has dropped by an encouraging 50 per cent, and there are indications that in the past three years it fell by as much as

five per cent annually. Although the reasons for the decline are far from clear, much of the progress can safely be attributed to the development of more effective drugs to raise high blood pressure, the greatest single cause of strokes. Still, even at the current improved rate, one out of every five Canadian will suffer a stroke. Men are more prone to attacks than are women. But, because women generally live longer than men and the incidence of strokes increases sharply with age, the death toll is higher among women.

Strokes leave another devastating legacy—the pain they inflict on survivors and their families. "I think nothing could bother me now, after going through what we did," said Winnipegger Janet Bates, whose 60-year-old husband, Neale, is recovering slowly from a massive stroke he suffered two years ago (page 51). By some measures, Bates was lucky. With assistance he managed to reach a hospital quickly. A day later he was totally paralyzed. But after a year of specialized care at Grace General Hospital and rehabilitation at Winnipeg's Health Sciences Centre he was able to return home in a wheelchair.

But even after physical recovery, some stroke patients suffer unsettling, debilitating mental malfunctions. In another case, Dorothy Williams, a 56-year-old widow who lives alone in Toronto, regained control of most of her muscles after a stroke paralyzed her four years ago. Still, until recently she was tormented by a peculiar feeling that part of her mind was missing—or, as she put it, "everything had gone over to one side." Her left side, controlled by the damaged right side of her brain, had become a shadowy alien realm. She frequently ignored or forgot activities that happened on her left side. Once, when she was riding a streetcar about an hour after raising her yard, Williams realized that she was still clatching a bunch of dead leaves in her left hand. She often brushed her teeth without toothpaste because the left hand holding the tube had "forgot" to put any on the brush. She also walked out of stores holding items in her left hand that she had not paid for. Williams wondered if she was becoming insane. Then she learned that she was suffering from a common symptom of right-brain damage called "left neglect." And after intense therapy at Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital she has overcome this most harrowing aspect. Williams credits hospital psychologist Roy Ray with "reprogramming my mind." She said that a combination of therapy and support from her family helped her resume a normal life.

Problems like Williams' are prompting both physicians and psychologists to intensify their investigations of the aftermath of strokes. Treatment and therapy are infinitely tied to research, and stroke patients serve unwittingly as subjects who provide a window into the workings of the most complex and mysterious organ, the human brain.

Weighing about 1½ kg, the average adult brain is an extremely delicate bundle of biochemical activity. The wrangle of the outer cortex and its intricate chemical changes of its two convoluted hemispheres give it the appearance of a giant shelled walnut. The soft texture of its pink and grey interior resembles an overripe plum. The brain's

creativity consists of a sheet [to follow nerve cells—roughly equal to the number of stars in the Milky Way. Known as neurones, these cells transmit and receive messages via tiny electrical charges that are biochemically fuelled across synapses, the infinitesimal gaps between the neurones' waxy branches. The way of electricity in an active brain is barely enough to power a 20-watt light bulb. But the system is capable of holding some 10 trillion "bits"—or stores—of information, a volume that could be handled only by a computer 10,000 times as large as the brain itself. Without oxygen from the blood, neurones die rapidly and cannot be replaced. A brain, or any part of it that is starved of blood, stops functioning within minutes. And that starvation is precisely what happens when a massive stroke occurs.

There are two basic kinds of strokes—"ischemic," caused by blood vessel clumping or tearing in the brain, and "ischemic," caused by the blockage or narrowing of an artery. About three-quarters of all strokes are ischemic, but the hemorrhagic type tends to be more damaging. Hemorrhagic strokes often occur when a weak point in the vessel wall balloons out like a faulty water tube to form an aneurysm, which is a blister generally no bigger than a pea but in some cases as large as a Ping-Pong ball. When the vessel ruptures, a spray of blood drips surrounding brain tissue with an effect similar to that of a high-pressure hose trained on a pile of seeds. A hemorrhage can also result from the gradual hardening of a cerebral artery—the blood vessel eventually becomes so brittle that it breaks.

Arteries become clogged to stroke without warning, and about half of them are fatal. Their victims are sometimes



Anatomical view of brain: the biggest cause of serious adult disability

young and in otherwise perfect health, like 30-year-old Denise Brune left-winger Norwood Lovell. The powerful athlete is still severely handicapped after collapsing during an 800-metre last October against the Canadian in Vancouver. After an month of hospital treatment in his home town of Montreal, Lovell remains paralysed on his right side and unable to speak. His belongings had nothing to do with the roughness of hockey—it resulted from a genetic deficiency of the blood vessels in the left side of his brain. "A time bomb that could have gone off at any time," according to Dr. William Feinberg, director of the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI).

Stroke: a time bomb



Ischemic strokes usually result from a decline in vascular health and they are caused by many of the same factors that lead to heart disease: smoking, cholesterol buildup and high blood pressure. But heredity

plays a role as well. A mild warning stroke—marked by a headache, a dizzy spell or a fluttering limb—may precede a more severe attack. At other times, the main blow strikes mysteriously, without notice, as in the case of Lovell, who died at 30, after spending a week drifting in and out of a coma.

There are two types of ischemic strokes. In some cases the blood flow to the brain is off when an artery in the neck or head gets clogged with a fatty residue of plaque—a tough coating that resembles painted rubber and sometimes looks like the rust in a pipe (cerebral thrombosis). In others a blood clot travels up the body inside an artery that feeds the brain (cerebral embolism). In both cases those neurons that are starved of blood die within minutes, distorting or destroying such functions as speech, comprehension and muscle control, depending on which part of the brain is affected.

There is little, if any, prospect of reversing dead brain cells. However, the dead area in a stroke patient's brain is usually surrounded by a larger area of neurones that have been damaged but are still alive. At Western's University Hospital, scientists are now experimenting with a technique to reawaken those crippled cells and reduce the area of damage. The innovation they are using is artificial blood—a white oxygen-carrying liquid called FluoGel that can seep into brain tissue even if arteries are blocked. The molecules of the synthetic fluid are smaller than blood cells and they spread more easily through the brain's maze of tiny capillary vessels. By delivering the oxygen more efficiently, FluoGel can rescue starved neurones.

The first North American tests of FluoGel, which was developed in the 1970s in Japan, were performed in London by University Hospital neurosurgeon John Peacock. He infused strokes in rats, then added FluoGel to their bloodstream. At a recent Peacock found that he could reduce the area of brain damage by as much as 80 per cent. Next, he and his colleagues plan to administer the substitute to human stroke patients. "It is not going to be a panacea

for stroke," he says, "but if we could reduce the area of brain damage by half, it would be a major breakthrough." And if the experiments prove successful, stroke patients could eventually receive the new blood in an ambulatory or intravenous form and for long-term use.

University Hospital will also play the leading role in a clinical study of artificial blood that involves patients at several U.S. centres. For his part, neurology chief Barnett makes no attempt to disguise his excitement. "Even if we reduce by only 20 per cent the amount of dead cells, it could make the difference between a man having to go into a nursing home or being able to resume a normal life with his family," said Barnett. "There is a strong possibility that if the stroke suffered by Roberts could have been reduced by 20 per cent, the outcome would have been different."

Barnett, a lively, gregarious 61-year-old, spends much of his time jockeying around the world to dispense stroke expertise. Last week he was in San Diego, the week before in Miami and Budapest. He and his colleagues, particularly neurosurgeon Drake, have turned University Hospital into a magnet for stroke treatment. After major Drake Reese suffered a ruptured aneurysm during a lap of the Johnny Carson show in California, his friend Frank Sinatra put her on his private jet and sent her to Drake. She was so grateful for Drake's successful surgery that she staged a benefit concert in London last year and raised \$30,000 for University Hospital.

"Drake is without question the leading neurosurgeon in the world," said Barnett, whose own profile is enhanced by the 310 officials that he has received from the U.S. National Institutes of Health. He is using the money to direct four-year follow-up studies on patients who have undergone cerebral bypass surgery in North America, Europe, Japan and Taiwan. The bypass technique takes an artery that delivers blood to the face and seip and diverts it to flow to the middle cerebral artery, which feeds the major part of the brain. The two arteries are then sewn together under a microscope with sutures finer than a human hair. "The Japanese are getting very slick at this operation," said Barnett. Japan is particularly anxious to try the latest neuro-

The dread and the pain

When Janet Bates watches her husband leave for work each day in the Hand-Transit bus, her emotions frequently waver between thankfulness and relief. Ms. Bates's life is not the way it was before May 1, 1981. But few people who have been totally paralysed by an massive stroke as she suffered have been able to achieve such a recovery. The process has been long and painful for both Bates and her family, but it has also given them a new strength. "Now, when I hear people complain about minor things," Janet re-

sponds, "I think, 'I might die.'"

Bates, meanwhile, was experiencing the horror of being alert but unable to converse. When a doctor eventually suggested a system of eye movements as a means of communication, his daughter Suzanne, then 12, eagerly created an encyclopedia, drew a poster of the Morse code and hung it in the hospital room. Within a month Bates had a message signalling that he was terrified whenever the night shift closed the door.

After an initial assessment by a neurologist at Grace General Hospital, physiotherapists began a series of intensive exercises to keep Bates's leg muscles from stiffening. Janet undertook much of her husband's care, taking a leave from work for four months to maintain a bedside vigil, and the couple's three daughters, Sheryl, now 38, Suzanne and Joanna, 24, "were never selfish," she said.

After five weeks in the hospital, Bates's physician, Dr. Neville Smith, moved him to the Manitoba Rehabilitation Hospital, part of Winnipeg's large Health Sciences Centre complex. There, interdisciplinary teams monitored his progress. Doctors, nurses, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, speech pathologists, psychologists, social workers and home-care staff with input from dietitians met weekly to brief each other and decide the next course of action for each patient. But stroke profoundly affect a patient's family, altering its structure and lifestyle forever. "That's why my philosophy is that we must try to let people go for reasons other than they leave here," says Dr. Ellen Dyck, head nurse on the neurological ward. "We must find out the entire family's needs, as well as the patient's, before he is discharged."

Typically, Bates must undergo a period of intense frustration and grieving and make a lot of acceptance, says Smith. He saw a psychologist a few times and began going home on weekends. Finally, he was ready last April, almost a year after his stroke, to return home permanently. With the help of Winnipeg's transit system for the handicapped, the wheelchair-bound Bates goes to work five days a week as a clerk with the Manitoba department of mines and natural resources. And Janet, who still wonders how they got through the first days after his stroke, has also found a major milestone. "Now," she said, "I can talk about it without crying."

—CATHERINE CARMYLE-GORDON
in Winnipeg



Bates and Janet Bates: help for the entire family

marked in her Winnipeg home, "I think, 'What's that?'"

Bates was struck down when he was 40 and working as a conservation officer with the Manitoba government. For six months he had suffered headaches, blurred vision and occasional numbness. On April 28, 1981, he was troubled by a fleeting paralysis on one side of his body. Two days later, just after he had left his wife at the Salford supermarket where he worked as a cashier, he was stricken with a devastating stroke.

Bates managed to drive home and crawl into the house. Then, his visiting parents called as ambulance Janet Bates still finds it a strain to dominate the next few days. "The hospital had even called our insurance because they

"Gulf Canada scientists use fire to drive sluggish heavy oil out of underground formations."

Mike Bregazzi

Vice-President Production and Development, Gulf Canada Resources Inc.

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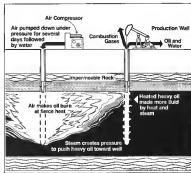
Mike Bregazzi is Vice-President, Production and Development for Gulf Canada Resources Inc. Mike was born in Middleburgh, England, and earned B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees from London University. During his two decades with Gulf, he has worked in a variety of areas including Research and Development, Chemicals, Corporate Planning, Pipelines and Marketing. One of Mike's favourite pastimes is chess with his son Simon.

Light oil project at Fenn-Big Valley

Gulf Canada has just started an enhanced recovery project in Fenn-Big Valley. Here, millions of dollars worth of "solvent" are being pumped into oil-bearing rock where it will combine with the crude, thinning it so it can flow through the pores. Then, water is pumped in under pressure to push the oil towards the well.

The process is expected to recover a further 5 million barrels of oil which otherwise would be lost.

Simple as it sounds, the technique is complex and risky. Each oil field has its own unique rock



It is called the fire-flood method of recovering heavy oil - used when sluggish "heavy" oil simply refuses to flow through the underground oil-bearing rock. Compressed air (rich underground fire that generate tremendous heat which, along with steam, liquefy heavy oil and chase it towards the wells. This system, being tested on an experimental scale at Pelican Lake, is a long range research investment by Gulf Canada - with financial incentives from Federal and Provincial governments - that can help bring Canada closer to oil self sufficiency.

properties which influence the behaviour of the "solvent". (A mixture of natural gas, propane and butane.)

Four years and large sums of money will be spent before it is known how successful the method will be.

Heavy oils recovered at Pelican Lake

Other enhanced recovery methods can release "heavy oil" from underground formations. (Heavy oil often starts out as light oil, but sometime in the past millions of years, bacteria have eaten the light ingredients - or they may just have leaked out of the formation - leaving a thick substance, like molasses on a cold day.)

Our engineers have a clever way of making this sluggish oil move through the rock. In holes drilled deep into the rock, they set fire to the oil and pump in air to keep it

burning at fierce heat. Air is injected for days at a time. Then water is pumped in which creates super-heated steam and great pressure to drive the hot heavy oil towards surrounding wells. The cycle is then repeated.

The underground fire burns through the oil-bearing rock at the rate of a few meters a month. We believe that this enhanced recovery technique could make oil fields like Pelican Lake produce heavy oil for generations.

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Gulf Canada's large experimental project to recover heavy oil at Pelican Lake in the Wabasca oil



Bird's eye view of fire-flood plan. Compressed air (and ultimately water) is injected at central points (A), the fire front drives off towards the wells (W). Where economic conditions, oil prices, royalties, taxes and costs make this method profitable it can continue in the Pelican Lake region for the next generation.

sands deposit and its forward-looking refinery plan are long-term commitments to Canada's energy future. They are far-ranging investments which offer little chance of immediate return. They would not exist but for the determination of a large company like Gulf Canada to play an essential role in Canada's energy future and for Federal and Provincial government incentives to encourage corporate activity.

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University Hospital's Barry McLennan: stroke prevention is a plumbing problem

COVER

permanently altered by the stroke, can stand in the way of recovery.

Many hospitals never get around to treating the disorientation of the mind that can ensue from a stroke. Institutions such as the University Hospital and the MSI, where treatment is enriched by research, are rare. Too often patients undergo medical repair only to be released into a world in which they can no longer navigate. Their future hangs on the availability of intensive therapy, family support and self-help groups of other stroke survivors.

Strokes are atrocities that defy any

narrow definition of medical science. While their causes are exclusively vascular—abnormalities in the blood vessels—the effect is to wreak havoc on the circuitry of the brain. It is ironic that a stroke, a pathological resolution of the body's stressor conflict between heart and head, could shed light on a new duality in the hemisphere of the brain. Cerebral explosion is still at the early stage of mapping terrain and deciphering dialects. No one really has any idea where thoughts come from. But the clues are starting to improve as the brain creates its new self-portrait in the mirror of medical science.

WPA Arts Publication in Toronto



Barry McLennan (right) with secretary and patient succeeds with inexpensive treatment

Pinning new hope on an old cure-all

As researchers across the country turn to increasingly sophisticated technologies in the battle against strokes, an familiar weapon stands out in their arsenal: Plain old aspirin, otherwise known as acetylsalicylic acid (ASA), has been widely used to counter pain and reduce fevers since it was developed in 1899. Recently, however, it has been credited with preventing dangerous clots from forming in the bloodstream. The first major study indicating that aspirin reduced the incidence of strokes was published in 1978 by Dr. Henry Harrold of University Hospital in London, Ont., working with Dr. Fraser Messard, dean of medicine at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ont. After testing 600 patients across Canada, they concluded that four aspirin tablets a day reduced strokes by 50 per cent in men and 30 per cent overall. A similar Paris study released late last year showed an overall reduction of 50 per cent.

The precise way in which aspirin acts against strokes was investigated by last year's Nobel Prize winner in medicine, English pharmaceutical researcher Dr. John Vane. He discovered that as the drug travels through the bloodstream, it inhibits the formation of clotting agents, which, in turn, prevent blood cells called platelets from clumping. Current research shows that aspirin may also be an aid in preventing heart attacks, cancer and gallbladder disease. In years, aspirin was the poor man on the drugstore shelf, good only for relieving the headaches of neuritis," says Dr. John Edwards, head of the department of neurology at Sunnybrook Medical Centre in Toronto. "Now it is the wonder drug of the 1980s. Aspirin is a Cinderella story."

Nevertheless, there is growing concern within the medical community over potentially harmful side effects of aspirin. It is well known to damage the protective mucus lining of the stomach wall, and overuse can cause ulcers and bleeding. Furthermore, in its use against strokes it still remains to be determined whether a small or large dosage of aspirin is appropriate for reducing dangerous clots. Until that is done, says Harrold, aspirin's usefulness is only theoretical. "There are doctors all around the world who are giving people one aspirin a day or an aspirin every other day on the basis of laboratory data on animals," he explains. "I think that's crazy. They don't really know if it will do any good, and I think people deserve to know."

—BARBARA MCLENNAN IN TORONTO



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THEATRE

Love in a cold climate

EVER LOVING
By Margaret Hollingsworth
Directed by Graham Hawley

The place is a hotel lounge in Niagara Falls, Canada's postcard heaven. At a table sit two couples awkwardly celebrating an anniversary 25 years earlier. Ruth and Diana shared a compartment in a war bride train on their way to being reunited with the soldier husbands who had wooed them overseas. From there, *Ever Loving*, written by Victoria playwright Margaret Hollingsworth and currently being produced by Toronto's Phoenix Theatre, flashes back and illuminates the couples' flimsiest hopes and compromises, all of them tainted with romance (twist) and humor into a sophisticated emotional mosaic. Filled with telling details that poignantly bring the characters to life, *Ever Loving* fluently skewers the Canadian psyche, especially the pathos self-denial and perversely installed by misperception into other nations' wars.

Alison MacLeod is a flumboyant feast as Ruth, the Scottish fishmonger who refuses to let six children and her embittered septuagenarian husband, Dave (David Perry), squish her spirit. Diana (Doreen Ellyne), the upper-class Brit, was seduced by the fabulously radical literary aspirations of Paul (Brendan McKee), the son of a Ukrainian immigrant farmer. Disowned by his chaste-ian-kin fate into the Alberta prairie, Diana grins her teeth, bares them and ends up mounting Handel's *Messiah* in the high school auditorium. But the entanglement of the Mullaney aristocrat, Lane (Nancy Furlong), and the musician, Chuck (Michael Pevensie), is too ambitious for such a restrained oeuvre. Although the ones are initially dithering, incoherent or deluded, the play triumphs in charting the gentle weathering of the most mercurial personalities under the influence of love.

Ever Loving is a magnificent social epic, more a novel than a play. Apart from McKee, whose role is sketchy and whose execution of it is inept, the cast is superb and delicately orchestrated by director Graham Hawley. Rarely have individual and collective heartbeats been so carefully attended to—and so faithfully reproduced.

—MARK CHARNICKI



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LIVING

Dining room gardens

Since the ancient Egyptians first grew plants on a manure-coated road made floating on the Nile, hydroponic gardening has offered an attractive alternative to the trials of coaxing plants to grow in unyielding soil. Europeans now use modern hydroponic methods extensively, feeding plants on a solution of nutrients in water. But in North America, apart from the rapidly increasing commercial ventures into hydroponic crops, home gardeners without soil saw the promise of the delicious hydrobot. One reason for the lack of mainstream acceptance in Canada stems from the traditionally ungainly growing apparatus—large industrial tubes topped by tube lighting—which even hydroponists prefer to retire to the basement. But a new flock of Canadian entrepreneurs is now attempting to elevate hydroponic gardening from dingy basement units to elegant living room furniture. They hope to sell Canadians nothing less than a vision of minimal spring and the prospect of metropolitan beds of carrots in



Thomas's balcony harvest of snow peas

the kitchen and tomato plants towering over the pans.

The new entrepreneurs are offering nothing new in hydroponic chemistry. The plants would still root in a water-and-nutrient solution and require support from trellises or frame bases of gravel, vermiculite, sandast or rock wool, an insulating material. Green content aside, all crops grown hydroponically can be as much as 10 times more productive than soil-grown ones and mature three times as fast in one-third the space.

But promoters the Edmontonian Frankie Thomas, 36, are now selling the smile along with the stalk. A former solar house builder, Thomas has designed a line of hydroponic sunroom enclosures of Victorian conservatories. Since production began last month, his company, Miracle House Hydroponics Ltd., has sold six sunrooms ranging from free-freeliving balcony units at about \$2,500 to \$3,500 to a compact, \$1,000 model for apartment balconies. The apartment unit encloses the balcony in a wood frame with an acrylic or double-gly plastic shell that permits apartment dwellers to throw open the doors and step year-round into a garden. Miracle House markets the hydroponic beds, with apogees such as predestinated vertical tubes for

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The new Prelude is highly visible by the low profile it keeps. While most cars push into the wind, Prelude slips through it. By design.

This fervent attention to aerodynamic design helps separate Prelude from cars that are merely fast. This is a car that looks swift even while standing still. And on the road you are apt to find yourself

leaving others in unrewarded pursuit.

To achieve such a rakish front end was no easy task. The front-end suspension was completely redesigned into a double wishbone configuration which was adapted from Formula I and Formula II racing. Honda engineers also had to re-think the way engines are made.

The Prelude Single Overhead Cam engine displaces 1829 cc from four cylinders. No less than 12 valves and Dual Constant Velocity carburetors deliver a silent rush of power in passing situations. This is a front-wheel drive

engine with racing heritage. To hear it at full rev is a sound to behold. This revolutionary engine is the heart of the new Prelude. And it will quicken your pulse.

Those who catch a mere glimpse of you and the new Prelude from outside would be absolutely green with envy if they could see inside. For it is there where the owner of a new Prelude is rewarded most. The comfort zone. Deep, fully reclining bucket seats with side bolsters. Full instrumentation. Five-speed manual transmission or four-speed automatic. Either way, you're in total command. And


with the low, low hoodline comes a spectacular side effect: incredible front visibility.

Push a button and the standard electric sunroof glides open. And for ultimate escapism, turn on the AM/FM electronic tuning stereo radio/cassette system. It has a built-in memory and 4 speakers. Rock on.

The new Prelude. When you come face-to-face with one, brace yourself.

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Today's answer.



Brace yourself.

Remember your seat belts. It's a simple fact of life.

The seven stages of drunkenness

FISHER, S. J. 1984.

By Todd McEwen
(Pittsburg & Westside,
200 pages, \$17.95)

In the staggering course of Fisher's *Herzope*, William Fisher tries again and again to discover dependable routines for coping with reality.

Whether drinking stout or playing Mr. Squinksy, his studio, or making love to pregnant women with unusual sexual needs, he is largely successful. To clarify himself, he slouches back an alarming volume of alcohol. The result is brilliant and necessarily funny. Todd McLawson's first novel immediately launches into the venerable literary tradition of heroic initiation found in such books as Kingsley Amis' *Lucky Jim* and J.P. Donleavy's *The Ginger Man*. Much more important, *Flower Montage* offers valuable practical advice, such as how to recognize the seven

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You'll check in.

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In more ways than one, I owe Windsor, ritz butter that most bitch in Toronto

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stages of drunkenness—from linguistic play through shocking sadness to passage into the epileptic vision.

[illegible]

Fisher's most liquid energy, however, is All-American greed. McElwain is too smart (and too funny) to allow his hero to become too righteous, but he does get him drunk regularly. Alcohol's liberating courage lets Fisher expose the homogenized, mass-marketed values of professional America. In the end, he evaluates Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson—philosophers who asked their faith to be dignified merely of individuals. Fisher is a rare American hero in spite of himself—an intelligent man who believes in doing not what he wants

—Lyn Brown

WACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 The Little Drummer Girl, *Joanne* (2)
- 2 White Gold Winkler, *Donalson* (3)
- 3 Christine, *Kemp* (2)
- 4 Floating Dragon, *Stroud* (3)
- 5 2013 Odyssey Two, *Clarke* (3)
- 6 Master of the Game, *Stirling* (4)
- 7 Ancient Evenings, *Wilder*
- 8 The Lonesome Gods, *Lincoln* (5)
- 9 Spate, *Melrose* (3)
- 10 Voice of the Heart, *Goodland* (2)

Newfield News

- 1 The P-11 Plan Diet: *Mykon* (2)
- 2 In Search of Excellence, Peters and Waterman, Jr. (2)
- 3 Jane Fonda's Working Book, Fonda (2)
- 4 *Mykon*, Fonda (14)
- 5 *Give: An Intimate Portrait of the Liberal Party*, McCall-Newman (2)
- 6 *Goodbye, Baby* (2)
- 7 *Mykon* (2)
- 8 *Mykon* (2)
- 9 *The Edge Inside Out*, Turner (2)
- 10 *The Establishment Men: A Portrait of Power, Mykon* (2)
- 11 *Why We Act Like Canadians*, Reider (2)

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The Recessive Convertible Party

By Allan Petheringham

We struggled out of the Winnipeg airport on 13 long weeks when the Tory beast blundered from all pores, ravaged and perishing, a pitiful prospect to the eyes. We have struggled across the church basements of the land, gliding wine-soaked Guelphs who can't even read, and the long-haired, long-cylindrical-year-olds into the conservative process, quaking nomination meetings with bewildered immigrants just off the boat who can't read, write or recognize John Crosbie in a guise of kindness's buff. It is this way of the Recessive Convertible Party, descendant of Sir John A., just as stuttering and fumble-footed as he was on the way to run a platform. The only party ever to have a drink as its founder new slappers, lubricated over its high Gallop, toward June 11 in the Ottawa we risk, posed to pick the next prime minister of Canada. Does it appear short, related and in control of its fate? No, that would be the simple way. The Tories lurch toward their meeting with dervises like a hypochondriac slapping a maple syrup. One expects disaster at any given moment. With six weeks to go, here is the state of confusion.

John Crosbie: the old man of the declared contenders at 58, his towers over all the others in his air of seemingly confidence. Best mind of all of them, he has never quite lost the leader's spot in a lifetime of trying, through 20 different parties in Newfoundland, where they've performed dervises, yet remained in Quebec. His handlers have shown him into a hair-dryer-and-exaggerated emporium so that he has emerged looking like a refugee from Guelph's Quarter, which does not quite fit with all these sides who are winning supporters and growing on new supporters. Opponents have been stoned by thoroughgoing of his organization, which has indicated that he has been planning this move for a good two years back. Adversers, who have tried to turn him into a subordinated party, have not quite been able to anticipate his sense of belated Petheringham is a columnist for *Southern News*.

man, which would require extensive surgery. Perfectly placed, if the say Bill Devin says so, to gather second-ballot votes where Clark and Mulroney let horses at the top. Would support Mulroney rather than Clark.

Joe Clark: wavers, as he has through his political life, between the measures of an office clerk and a poodle-doggy. His threat that it will be "my way at the doorway" once he wins again has turned off many. Has substantial sympathy vote on first ballot, as delegates feel sorry for what they did in Winnipeg. Sympathy is a strange re-

served enough. Air Canada economy food to qualify as humble. (Opposition of his stomach not known.) Has whipped Clark overall in Quebec (though both hurt by charges of missing 10-Minute Tories). Has had surprising trouble in getting vital Ontario machinery in full gear. Never present danger is getting early (but not quite sufficient) lead at convention and then having the economy candidates gang up against him. Suspected that Premiers Peter Leighton, Grant Devine and Brian Peckford, plus Sterling Lyon, are in the closet. His outrageous gamble will work or it won't. Would support Crosbie over Clark.

David Crombie: man no one ditches is in danger of making up a tiny perfect debt if he doesn't pull plug soon. Campaign hasn't taken off, and only question is if he wants to hang in until convention seems to retain brokerage power. Would go Mulroney over Clark.

Michael Wilson: walking the straight and narrow path to finish down the track. Fighting for a high cabinet post in a Conservative government, probably because he believes the Khrushchev rule that to make an omelet you have to break a few eggs.

Would go Clark over Mulroney

Peter MacKinnon: the Peter Pan of politics. Very confident, though this turmoil like a banishment in hell. Will hang in to the end because, like a child, he knows not what he does. Come relief in a battle that is so serious, the risk clear at stake, that all contenders are talking with their mouths full of shame. Would go to Mulroney.

Bill Devin: hovering over all like the Goodbye Blues, beautiful grin, charming sharp teeth. Cannot shake the thought of Ontario, which hasn't controlled the federal party since 1956 and George Drew, letting it slip into the snail of Quebec, Alberta or—heaven!—Newfoundland. His entry will bring active opposition from Leighton plus famous gawking of torch of Prairie delegates who remember that his favorite team is the Argonauts. On such stage do sinister Southerners. Luck like a vulture to pick up the pieces. A dreadful prospect. The final ballot? He would support Trudeau.

Brian Mulroney: the Candidate from Whynny continues to triflate long-suffering Tories who long for a winner, muttering someone who can break into Portner Quebec. Has been in a falter period in recent weeks while foraging for delegates, now ready to come on strong with policies price. Has con-



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